Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

August 13, 1956

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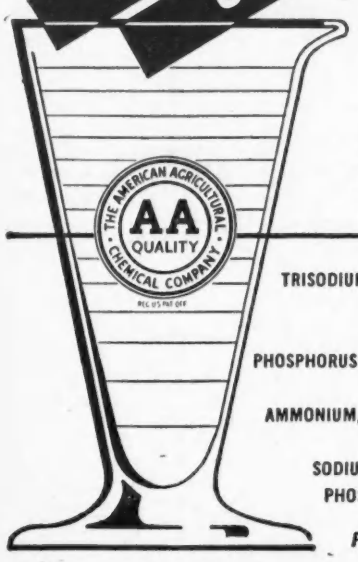

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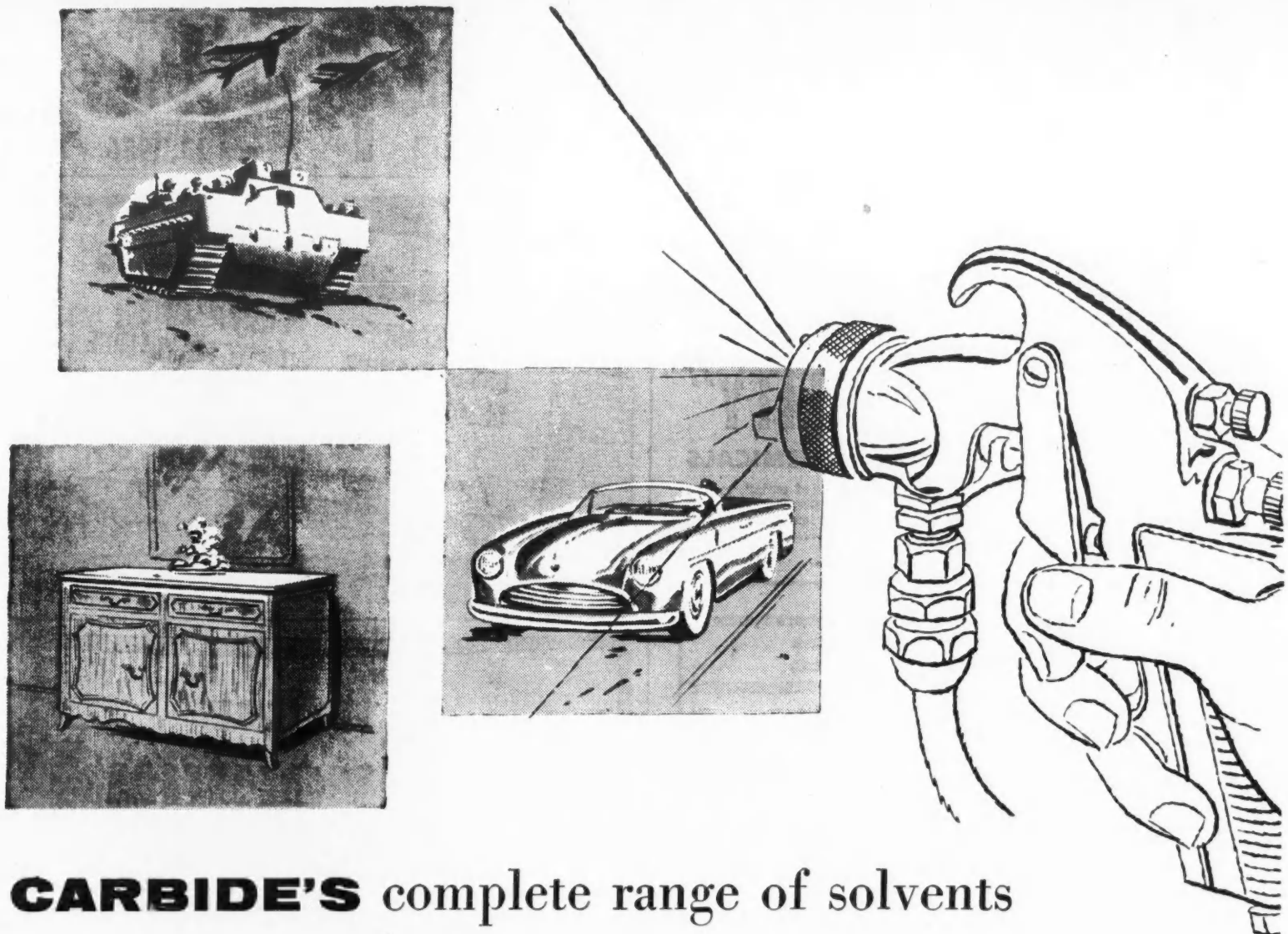

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 170 No. 7 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. August 13, 1956

Dr. Leroy E. Burney

Eisenhower Names New Surgeon General

President Eisenhower last week appointed a new Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. He is Dr. Leroy E. Burney, an assistant Surgeon General. He succeeds Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, who resigned as of July 31 to become president of Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, Morris Plains, N. J.

In a statement following the White House announcement, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom indicated that he was "pleased" that the President had accepted his recommendation of Dr. Burney. "Dr. Burney's experience eminently qualifies him for the post," Mr. Folsom declared.

Dr. Burney, who has had the rank of assistant Surgeon General since his appointment in 1954 as deputy director of the PHS Bureau of State Services, received a recess appointment. His nomination will be sent to the senate when it reconvenes in January.

Before joining PHS, Dr. Burney had served in responsible posts in federal and state public health organizations. From 1945 to 1954 he was Health Commissioner, State Board of Health, Indiana, and associate professor in the University of Indiana's Public Health School of Medicine.

He is a diplomate (one entitled to a diploma) of the American Board of Preventive Medicine, of which he is also a founder. He is a fellow of the American Public Health Association and a member of the College of Physicians and the American Medical Association.

Jones & Laughlin Will Build New Coal Chemical Facilities

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., plans to erect new facilities at its Aliquippa, Pa., works for using advanced petroleum refining technics in the production of coal chemicals.

Construction on the installation, which will cost more than $2 million, is slated to get under way this month, with completion scheduled for early next year. The facilities will be built as a result of licence arrangements with two oil companies.

Esso Research & Engineering Company has licensed Jones & Laughlin to use its "Hydrofining" sulfur-removal process, while Universal Oil Products Company has licensed it to build a "Udex" process unit for the final purification of all remaining non-aromatic impurities. The process was originated by Dow Chemical Company and further developed by Universal.

Combination of the two processes will purify the chemicals produced from all Jones & Laughlin's byproduct cokeoven operations, the company said. The facilities, it added, will aid in the production of higher quality coal chemicals.

Government Census Programs Will Be Broadened Next Year As More Money Is Advanced

The government's major statistical programs and periodic censuses which seek to chart the trends of business and industry important to the producers of chemicals and allied products are to be improved and broadened in the new fiscal year through increased appropriations provided by congress. A total of about $35 million has been made available to the departments and agencies for fiscal 1957 for the major current economic statistical programs and another $2.9 million for periodic census programs. While this is not as much as requested by the Budget bureau last January, it represents almost $3 million more than was available this year.

Agriculture Gets Biggest Share

The increases are greatest in fields relating to improved data on agricultural production and marketing research and problems relating to low-income farm familes. Of special interest are funds provided to the Census bureau for monthly estimates of retail inventories; to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for extension of its program of labor turnover statistics, and for improvements needed in the consumer price index.

Appropriations for 1957 for labor statistical programs of the Departments of Labor, Commerce and Agriculture total over $6.9 million, an increase of $432,000 over fiscal year 1956. Of this increase $150,000 is for a nationwide study of wages in retail trade, and another $150,000 for extension of the cooperative federal-state program of labor turnover statistics.

Funds will also be available for technical improvements in existing national surveys of work injuries and extension to additional states of the coordinated federal-state program of injury-rate data; and for printing a revised edition of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, for which research is already well advanced.

In the area of price statistics, proposed increases for 1957 for the Departments of Labor and Agriculture were offset by

—*Continued on page 52*

Hydrofluoric Acid Plant Is Projected in Canada

Another addition to Canada's chemical industry was revealed last week when Nichols Chemical Company, Ltd., announced plans to build the country's first liquid hydrofluoric acid plant at its Valleyfield, Quebec, works. Both aqueous and high purity anhydrous products will be made.

Construction is scheduled to start immediately on a large capacity unit which is intended to supply tonnages required by the metal, glass, petroleum, atomic energy and other industries, as well as by Nichols for its own captive requirements.

In building and operating the new plant, Nichols says it will utilize the technical background of its United States affiliate, General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

ORGANICS MANAGER: Russell L. Haden, appointed general manager of its organic chemicals division by Dewey & Almy Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Hercules to Add To Oxychemicals Unit

Plans for an extensive addition to production facilities at its oxychemicals plant in Gibbstown, N. J., have been announced by Hercules Powder Company. The expansion program at the plant, which is the east coast's newest synthetic phenol plant, will involve doubling the production capacity of para-cresol and its derivatives.

A previously announced addition at Gibbstown for the production of 3 million pounds of para-cresol annually, together with facilities for its conversion to di-tert-butyl-para-cresol (butylated hydroxytoluene), is scheduled for completion late in October or November. Under the new

—*Continued on page 38*

Celanese Expands Works To Produce 'Arnel' Fiber

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced that commercial success of its triacetate fiber, "Arnel," seems assured and that facilities are being expanded to increase its production. Output at present is inadequate to satisfy demand, it was reported.

The company has also reported that production has been started in its new chemical plant at Point Pleasant, W. Va., and in the new plastic film casting facilities at Belvidere, N. J.

Additives Curbs Solution Is Seen Possible at Dallas

New attempts at a breakthrough on the food additives deadlock are likely late this month. At least three major areas of disagreement exist between the government and industry on legislation to control chemical additives in foods.

However, a number of attorneys and government officials who have been working on the problem are expected to be in Dallas, Tex., August 28 for the one-day meeting of the American Bar Association's food, drug and cosmetic law division.

While there have been no signs of yielding by either side thus far, the entire question is certain to get a thorough airing. The big question is how to bridge these major differences:

Major Points of Disagreement

- The right of the administrator of the new law to pass on the functional value of a chemical additive. The government has insisted that only those additives performing a useful function should be allowed in foods.
- Whether the law should apply only to new additives offered for sale after a certain date. The chemical industry has argued that all additives in use prior to January 1, 1956, should be granted a statutory exemption from the pre-testing requirement of the proposed law.
- The right of appeal by industry from adverse ruling of the administrator under the declaratory judgment law permitting the issues to be covered completely in all scientific phases before the courts.

Of the three points at issue, the most serious is with respect to the appeals procedure. Food and Drug Administration has taken the position that it would rather have no law at all controlling additives if it has to accept one with the declaratory judgment provisions.

The industry feels just as strongly that only through such an appeals procedure can its rights be protected against errors of judgment by the administrative agency.

Because of the wide rift between the government and industry, the bill introduced last year never got beyond the stage of hearings before a subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee.

The subsequent illness of Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota, chief sponsor of the industry bills on additives, forestalled any

—*Continued on page 65*

Dow Beginning to Make New Fiber Commercially

Plans for commercial production of a new synthetic textile fiber have been announced by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

The staple fiber, developed by Dow research men, will be marketed under the trade name of "Zefran."

Dow directors have approved immediate construction of a plant to make "Zefran" near Lee Hall, Va., on the James River.

Dr. Leland I. Doan, Dow president, said "Zefran" combines in one fiber a wide range of the better properties of other fibers—both man-made and natural.

"For example," he said, "it combines the ease of care properties of synthetic fibers with the exceptionally versatile dye-

—*Continued on page 46*

Cutter Acquires Assets Of Corn King Company

Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., and Corn King Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have announced that Cutter has purchased the assets and business of the Corn King. The price was not disclosed. The fifty-year-old Corn King firm manufactures medicinal, nutritional and allied products for the livestock and poultry industry.

Cutter stated that the acquisition of Corn King was in line with the Cutter expansion policy. It said this acquisition, at its present volume, adds sales to the consolidated Cutter operations at an annual rate close to $750,000. Present Corn King personnel will continue to operate the business.

Methanol Production at New High of 1.35 Billion Pounds

Synthetic methanol production in 1955 established a new record. Last year's output of 1.35 billion pounds was 20 percent greater than 1954 and 50 precent larger than 1950, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration.

BDSA's chemical and rubber report for July, out last week, reported that synthetic methanol capacity had reached 1.7 billion pounds (257 million gallons) by January. Capacity is expected to rise to 1.9 billion pounds by the end of next year.

Total production of the synthetic material last year represented about 80 percent of capacity. Rate of production during the year represented 90 percent of the capacity available on January 1.

BDSA indicated that production is likely to increase as requirements necessary for the growing needs of formaldehyde resin and adhesives manufactures advance. Additional methanol needs for chemical synthesis are also expected to expand materially.

Consumption in 1955 ran about 25 percent ahead of 1954 and about 5 percent ahead of 1955 production, indicating some stock reduction. While the increase reflected all methanol uses, BDSA said the largest gain was shown in chemical synthesis (41 percent).

The BDSA report also showed that during the first five months of this year average hourly earnings of chemical production ranged from $2.05 in January to a record high of $2.09 in May.

This 2 percent increase since the first of the year compared quite favorably with the advance of 1.6 percent during the same period for all manufacturing industries combined. These combined earnings ranged from $1.93 to $1.96.

Glidden, Grace Set Up Firm To Produce Paint in Colombia

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and W. R. Grace Co., New York, have announced a million-dollar investment in Colombia to manufacture and distribute a broad line of paints to local Colombian markets. According to the announcement, Grace has a two-thirds interest and Glidden Company a one-third interest in Pinturas Ico, Ltda., the newly-formed company. The investment includes the purchase of Flesch y Cia., Ltda., a well-established paint business and modern plant in Barranquilla, Colombia.

EXPORT SALES MANAGER: Richard H. Boggs, named export sales manager of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, and its Western Hemisphere subsidiary, Heyden Export Corporation.

Plans call for the installation of new machinery and new buildings to permit the rapid expansion of total output.

Under the agreement, the new company will combine Glidden's technical know-how and paint formulas with Grace's distributing experience in Latin America. Two Grace subsidiaries are leading producers of paint in Peru and Chile. They have been licensed to sell Glidden paints and to use its formulas for more than a year.

E. W. Colledge Subsidiary Dissolved.

At the same time, Glidden announced that it has dissolved the corporate entity of its wholly-owned subsidiary, E. W. Colledge G.S.A. Inc., and consolidated its activities with those of Glidden's southern chemical division.

Announcement of the consolidation was made by Paul E. Sprague, vice-president in charge of the southern chemical division. He said operations will be continued from the former Colledge offices in Jacksonville, Fla.; New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, and San Francisco.

The Colledge firm was organized in 1926 and for thirty years was the sole sales agent for products manufactured from destructively distilled wood by the American Turpentine & Tar Company, New Orleans, La., and by Glidden's former naval stores division (now southern chemical). The New Orleans company ceased operations last year.

Mr. Sprague stated that all employees of the Colledge organiation are being retained, with full rights of seniority and employee benefits under the Glidden Company pension and insurance plans for employees.

Potash Deliveries Up Slightly Last Year

Potash deliveries in North America by the seven leading American potash producers and the importers amounted to 2,220,463 tons K_2O during the fiscal year of June, 1955, through May, 1956, according to the American Potash Institute.

This represents an increase of less than 3 percent over 1954-55. The deliveries were made in forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and a few other countries.

Potash for agricultural purposes in the continental United States amounted to 1,845,943 tons K_2O, a decrease of less than 3 percent under last year. Canada received 90,402 tons K_2O, an increase of 4

—Continued on page 46

Pennsalt Names Ogden

Robert P. Ogden has been appointed general manager of the Industrial Quimica Pennsalt S. A. de C. V., a new subsidiary of Pennsalt International Corporation in Mexico. This component already has a new plant under construction near Mexico City for the production of chlorine, caustic soda, muriatic acid, hydrogen and DDT.

Ireland Is Getting Its First Oil Refinery in County Cork

Ireland's first oil refinery will be constructed at Whitegate, County Cork according to the Department of Commerce. The installation will have a capacity of 1.6 million tons of crude oil annually, or 1.5 million tons of finished products.

Acceptance of a joint proposal by the California Texas Corporation Esso Petroleum Company, Ltd., and Shell-Mex & B. P., Ltd., to erect and operate the refinery has been announced by the Minister for Industry and Commerce of the Government of Ireland at Dublin.

The capital for this project is being provided by the sponsoring companies and will amount to approximately US$34 million, mostly represented by fixed assets.

The Week's Price Changes

Silver, Copra, Pimento Leaf Oil, Fishmeal, Scrap Higher. Egg Albumin, Linalool, Chenopodium, Citronella Oil Lower.

Prices Advanced

Fishmeal, $1 per ton (p. 43).
Fishscrap, $1 per ton (p. 43).
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 62).
Lard, cash, 3/8c. per lb. (p. 62).
Oil, coconut, crude, 3/8c. per lb. (p. 62).
Soybean, crude 1/8c. per lb. (p. 62).
refd., 1/8c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1/4c. per lb. (p. 62).
refd., 1/4c. per lb.
Pimento leaf, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Wax, bees, crude, 2c. per lb. (p. 62).
Silver, 3/8c. per oz. (p. 34).
Tapioca flour, 1/2c. per lb. (p. 61)

Prices Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 3c. per lb. (p. 61).
Linalool, 35c. per lb. (p. 56)
Linalyl acetate, 35c. per lb. (p. 56).
Oil, chenpodium, 15c. per lb. (p. 56).
Citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb. (p. 56)
Formosan, 10c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Aug. 10, 1956	Aug. 3, 1956	Aug. 12, 1955
108.99	109.01	106.84

Methionine in Feeds Studied

A new aspect of protein nutrition for poultry was presented at the Poultry Science Association meeting in Raleigh, N.C., last week by Dr. H. R. Rosenberg, nutritionist from E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Chicken feeding experiments conducted by Dr. Rosenberg and his associates at duPont's Stine Laboratory, Newark, Del., demonstrate that productive energy (calorie) content of the feed governs the amount of methionine needed at various protein levels for best growth and feed efficiency.

Methionine is the amino acid component of protein most likely to be inadequate in poultry feeds.

Protein, Methionine Balance

It has long been known that when total protein level is increased, under certain conditions, the methionine supplementation must be increased to keep this amino acid in balance with the others. The duPont experiments define these conditions—showing that this is true, in ranges of 20 to 28 percent protein, only when sufficient energy is available in the ra-

—Continued on page 66

Olin Will Meet Commitments On BHC Despite Explosion

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, will meet its commitments on benzene hexachloride despite the blast at its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant last week which knocked out its BHC production.

The company said it has sufficient inventory at other points in the country to meet requirements and that other producers have offered material if Olin should need it. It was pointed out that this is the off-season for benzene hexachloride, since the biggest demand comes during the spring.

Officials were undecided just when the company would start production of benzene hexachloride again at Niagara Falls. They said this would depend in large part upon the extent of the damages. Another factor they would like to determine, they said, was what caused the blast. As of late last week this had still not been determined.

The loss was put at $1 million. Three men were killed and about twenty injured.

CHEMICO VICE-PRESIDENT: John A. Handy, jr., elected vice-president of finance and controller of Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share Company.

Platformer Is Planned By Salt Lake Refining

Plans for construction of a 6,000 barrel-a-day platinum reformer at Salt Lake Refining Company have been announced by P. N. Johnson, president of the Standard Oil Company of California subsidiary.

The new facility will enable Salt Lake Refining to step up its output of the higher octane gasolines required by today's high-compression auto engines.

Tentative completion date for the project is September of 1957, with bids to be invited from contractors this month.

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Customs Study In Making

Domestic producers, importers, customs brokers and other interested parties have been invited by the Tariff Commission to again submit suggestions in connection with the comprehensive study of customs laws now being made by the commission at the direction of congress.

The time for submitting the report on the study has been extended until March 1, 1958. The commission is to recommend to congress on that date a consolidation of these laws which, in its judgment, will:

1. Establish schedules of tariff classifications which will be logical in arrangement and terminology and adapted to the changes which have occurred since 1930 in the character and importance of articles produced in and imported into the United States and in the markets in which they are sold.

2. Eliminate anomalies and illogical results in the classifictaion of articles.

3. Simplify the determination and application of tariff classifications.

The commission said that it has found that suggestions previously submitted have been most helpful and additional suggestions will be appreciated. They should be prepared in quintuplicate and addressed to the general counsel.

After the commission has prepared a draft of revised tariff schedules, it will be made public and hearings will be scheduled for the purpose of affording interested parties opportunity to be heard, particularly with respect to the probable effect upon domestic industry of any changes in duties which might be involved in the proposed revision of classifications.

Spencer Offers New Polyethylenes In Large Quantities for First Time

The introduction of the first commercial quantities of new high density polyethylene molding resins produced in a high-pressure type plant has been announced by Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo. The new resins, with densities ranging from .935-.940, exhibit greater stiffness, much higher heat resistance, less permeability, and greater strength than standard or intermediate density polyethylene, while retaining the desirable non-toxic and odorless properties usually associated with polyethylenes from the high-pressure process. Spencer says it is the first United States polyethylene producer to offer resins with this high density in commercial quantities.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER: James E. Shand, made assistant manager of chemical sales by Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. This post was held by Richmond C. Quortrup up to the time of his death in May.

Intensive Research Program

Kenneth A. Spencer, president, said that an intensive developmental program by the company has made the introduction of these new resins possible, although the firm has operated its 45 million pound per year Orange, Tex., works for only eighteen months. Spencer initially began polyethylene production under licenses from Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., but the new resins were developed independently of the British firm, Mr. Spencer said.

The new polyethylenes, trademarked Spencer's "Poly-Eth Hi-D" series, will permit the application of polyethylene in many new markets heretofore beyond the scope of standard polyethylene. With densities ranging from .935 to .940, higher

—Continued on page 71

Furfural Refining Unit Of Texas 'On Stream'

Texas Company now has "on stream" at its Los Angeles works the first furfural refining unit in the world for the treatment of virgin gas oil cracking stock, John S. Worden, vice-president in charge of the refining department, has announced.

Mr. Worden said the new furfural refining unit has a gas oil charge capacity of 25,000 barrels per operating day, and that the process gives a yield of about 94 per-

—Continued on page 51

DuPont Stock Today Worth Eight Times Its 1935 Value

The common stock of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has multiplied in value by more than eight times during the past twenty years, according to a study of chemical stocks by Stanford Research Institute.

DuPont common stock worth $1,000 in 1935 had a value, with accumulated dividends, of $8,128 by the close of 1955, SRI chemical economists estimate.

The information comes from a new series of data sheets covering fifty-eight major chemical producers which the institute has prepared for subscribers to its six-volume *Chemical Economics Handbook*.

The data sheets are the initial phase of a program to compile a complete corporate profits of major US chemical and petroleum firms. Investment data sheets of twenty-two petroleum concerns are nearing completion.

Interhandel Case Dismissed, Swiss Gov't Seeks Arbitration, Company Promises Appeal

Interhandel's suit to recover from the government its controlling interest in General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, was dismissed last week by Judge Bolitha Laws in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and hard on the heels of the dismissal came a formal request from the Swiss government for arbitration of the case and an announcement from Interhandel that it would appeal the order.

Judge Laws signed the formal order on August 3, dismissing the suit with prejudice which means that it cannot be brought again.

His action climaxed an eight-year effort by Interhandel to regain control of the $100 million chemical firm which was seized in 1942 by the Alien Property Custodian on the grounds that it was enemy-controlled. The dismissal action, however, is not expected to end all the legal phases of the issue.

Review Refused in January

The district court's original dismissal order, which gave Interhandel six months in which to file certain documents or have its suit thrown out, was refused a review by the supreme court last January 9.

Also, some 1,800 non-enemy stockholders of Interhandel have intervened in the case asserting their own claim to ownership of the assets of General Aniline. It is possible that these stockholders might seek to enjoin sale of the chemical company until their claims have been satisfied. It is not known what portion of the assets of General Aniline might be involved in these claims.

In a ruling by a special master appointed by the court to consider the claims of these litigants, it was decided that only those intervenors who are not enemies are entitled to return of their proportionate interest in the property; that their shares must also have been held by non-enemies on the date the company was seized; and that the shareholders have the burden of proving their non-enemy status and that of the holder on the date of seizure.

The Swiss government's request for arbitration or conciliation was made to

—Continued on page 70

DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: Robert C. Sweeney, appointed manager of market development by Sinclair Chemicals, Inc., New York.

Montrose Mexicana S. A. Set Up to Make Chemicals

Montrose Mexicana S. A., a jointly-owned American-Mexican chemical corporation, has been organized in Mexico. First operations of the new organization will be the construction of a mercury cell chlorine-caustic soda plant and a monochlorobenzene, chloral and DDT plant.

Initial investment from industrial interests in both countries will total $2 million. Montrose Chemical Corporation of California will supply management and technical personnel and intelligence. In return it will receive a stock interest in the new concern.

Monohydric Fatty Alcohol Now Available From ADM

A new fatty alcohol, "Adol 42," is now available from Archer-Daniels-Midland Company's chemical products division, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Adol 42" is a straight chain, unsaturated, monohydric fatty alcohol derived from animal fats. It consists primarily of cetyl, stearyl and oleyl alcohols.

At room temperature, "Adol 42" is a waxy-white product, soft to the touch, with a mild fatty odor. It is said to be uniform, color-stable, non-corrosive and can be readily sulfated and emulsified. It is soluble in most solvents.

Stauffer, Harshaw In Subsidiaries Deal

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, and Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, have announced the purchase by Stauffer of Harshaw's interest in two jointly-owned chemical companies — New York-Ohio Chemical Corporation and Nyotex Chemicals, Inc.

New York-Ohio Chemical Corporation, which manufactures anhydrous aluminum chloride, antimony trichloride, and anhydrous hydrogen chloride, was formed by Stauffer and Harshaw in 1941. New York-Ohio has plants located in Elkton, Md., Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Dominguez, Calif.

Nyotex, which manufactures anhydrous aluminum chloride, anhydrous hydrogen flouride, and lime products was formed jointly by Stauffer, Harshaw, and Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., in 1942. Consolidated Chemical was merged into Stauffer in November last year. The Nyotex plants are located in Houston, Tex., and Baton Rouge, La.

Since the time of their formation, Harshaw has acted as sales agent for both New York-Ohio and Nyotex, except on the west coast, which was covered by Stauffer. Effective September 1, New York-Ohio and Nyotex sales will be handled by Stauffer.

National Starch Elects

National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has announced the election of James Dillon as a member of the board of directors. Mr. Dillon, a vice president of the company since 1954, is in charge of the company's synthetic resin division.

Sherwin-Williams Plans New Texas Installation

Purchase of a twenty-acre tract of land at Garland, Tex., has been announced by Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The company plans to build a new factory, warehouse and distribution center in the Dallas suburb.

No date has been set for construction to begin, but it is expected that the project will get underway soon. The new installation will replace Sherwin-Williams' present Dallas facilities. Arthur W. Steudel, president of the firm, pointed out that the expanding economy of the southwest requires the enlarged facilities.

Jap Chemicals Industry Booming With Rest of Country

Despite a severe and permanent shortage of raw materials, Japan has achieved new heights in industrial progress, particularly in chemicals, and its industries are expanding at a rapid pace, an American chemical engineer reports.

Most significant also is the fact that present day manufacturing requires the highest degree of engineering and industrial skill and produces products equal to the best United States qualities as contrasted to the cheap goods for which Japan was known before the war, he said.

The expansion is particularly noticeable in the chemical industries, according to Dr. Robert S. Aries, chemical engineer and head of the New York consulting firm of R. S. Aries & Associates. Dr. Aries has just returned from a trip to Japan, where he went at the invitation of Japanese chemical manufacturers for a study of the technical and economic aspects of chemical expansion.

For the last two years they have enjoyed an unprecedented boom because of increased domestic consumption and exports. For instance, synthetic textiles gained 23.6 percent in 1955 over 1954; pharmaceuticals 34.5 percent; petroleum products 17.7 percent; basic chemicals such as caustic soda, 11.3 percent, Dr. Aries reported.

The average rate of increase of the Japanese chemical industries has been 15 percent per year. This rate is expected to continue, according to Dr. Aries. Thus the value of Japanese chemical products will double in less than six years. This compares with an average increase of only 10 percent per year for the United States chemical industries, he pointed out.

New projects which have been approved by Japanese chemical company managements amount to $350 million, indicated

—Continued on page 53

CSC NITROPARAFFINS

NITROMETHANE
CH_3NO_2

NITROETHANE
$CH_3CH_2NO_2$

1-NITROPROPANE
$CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$

IMPROVING PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS

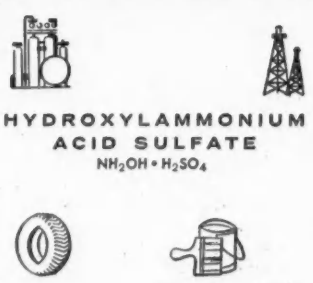
2-NITROPROPANE
$CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL
$CH_3C(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

TRIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) AMINOMETHANE
$(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

FOR AMERICA'S MAJOR INDUSTRIES

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1, 3-PROPANEDIOL
$CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$



HYDROXYLAMMONIUM ACID SULFATE
$NH_2OH \cdot H_2SO_4$

ALKATERGES

Nitroparaffins and their derivatives are economical, effective, versatile chemicals for such uses as solvents . . . prime ingredients . . . raw materials . . . sensitizers . . . emulsifiers . . . analytical reagents . . . reducing agents . . . inhibitors . . . short-stoppers . . . surface activants . . . dispersants . . . anti-foamants.

In a relatively short time, the members of the nitroparaffin family found wide use in many important industries.

New groups of derivatives are being studied continually for new and profitable applications. Steadily increasing quantities of these unusual chemicals are being shipped from CSC's plant in Sterlington, La.

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IN CANADA: Reliance Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal. IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S.A., Mexico 11, D. F.

CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Sherman hotel, Chicago, September 24-26.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 12-15.

American Society for Testing Materials, Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Market Research Association, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada, September 26-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Terrace Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting and paint industries' show, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22-24.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, Southern Methodist University's School of Law, Dallas, Tex., August 28.

Fragrance Foundation, annual convention, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, September 20.

Naval Stores Work Conference, Roosevelt hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., October 8-9.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Netherlands Plaza and Sheraton-Gibson hotels, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17-21.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 12-14.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, September 10-12.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual scientific forum, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, October 4-5.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 11; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Soybean Association Meeting Opening Today, Irrigation Talk To Be Among Featured Topics

A report on irrigation of the soybean crop will feature the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Soybean Association, which opens today at Urbana, Ill., George M. Strayer, executive vice-president has announced. J. W. Calland, managing director of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, will talk on "Irrigation of Soybeans in Various Soybean Growing States." Mr. Calland's talk, scheduled for tomorrow, will be a report on a survey of irrigation results in various saybean growing areas made by members of the council.

With widespread drought in soybean growing areas in recent years, the practice of irrigating soybeans has increased and more producers are considering using irrigation, says Mr. Strayer. Largest irrigated acreages are in Arkansas and Nebraska, but some soybeans are also irrigated in a number of other states, including California and Arizona, where few beans are grown except under irrigation.

Processors Meeting, Too

The convention of the producer association is being held in conjunction with the annual business meeting of the National Soybean Processors Association. All sessions will be held in the Illini Union on the University of Illinois campus.

The processor meeting will be today, and the formal program of the producer association will be held tomorrow and Wednesday.

On Thursday there will be a tour of the United States Regional Soybean Laboratory at Urbana, the University of Illinois South Farm, and the Northern Utilization Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Urbana.

The annual American Soybean Association banquet with awarding of honorary life memberships will be held tomorrow. Firms serving the industry will offer exhibits of their equipment and services in booths adjoining the meeting room.

Following are convention speakers booked to date and their subjects:

Tomorrow morning:—

"Soybeans in Illinois," Dr. W. L. Burlison, retired chairman, department of agronomy, University of Illinois, Urbana.

"The 20th Anniversary of the United States Regional Soybean Laboratory," J. L. Carter, director, United States Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana.

"Progress in Soybean Research at the Northern Utilization Research Branch," L. L. McKinney, Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria, Ill.

"The Harvesting of Soybeans," D. C. Heitshu, chief engineer, John Deere Harvester Works, Moline, Ill.

"Soybeans in United States Department of

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ASPHALT SALES MANAGER: W. D. Craig, appointed manager of its asphalt sales division by Esso Standard Oil Company, New York.

Hooker Consolidates District Sales Offices

Consolidation of district sales offices of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., with the Durez Plastics Division and the Niagara Alkali organization has now been completed, according to Robert E. Wilkin, vice-president and director of sales.

Mr. Wilkin pointed out that the various sales offices of the Durez Plastics Division will continue to operate as a divisional entity even though physically housed with the chemical sales offices.

Headquarters sales offices for chemicals will continue to be at Niagara Falls, and for plastics at North Tonawanda, N. Y., he said.

At Los Angeles, Hooker and Durez now occupy combined branch sales offices in a new building recently completed at 3325 Wilshire boulevard.

The Hooker and Durez New York City branch sales offices are located in the Lincoln Building, 60 East 42nd street.

At Niagara Falls, sales personnel now occupy the former Niagara Alkali adminis-

—Continued on page 38

High Nutrient Fertilizer Use Continuing Long-Time Up-Trend

Use of fertilizers of higher nutrient content continued to increase in this country during 1954-55, the Department of Agriculture has reported. This extends a long-time trend, sets a new record, and makes the sixteenth consecutive year for increased use of the primary plant nutrients—nitrogen (N), available phosphoric oxide (P_2O_5), and potash (K_2O). Consumption of the primary nutrients increased by 3.8 percent during the past year over consumption the previous year. The 6,120,000 tons of plant nutrients contained in the 22,724,000 tons of fertilizers sold was an increase of about 224,000 tons over the quantity of nutrients used in 1953-54. Nitrogen increased about 113,000 tons (6.1 percent), available phosphoric oxide 50,000 tons (2.2 percent), and potash 61,000 tons (3.4 percent).

KOLON TRADING PRESIDENT: Mrs. R. V. Bakalinski, elected president of Kolon Trading Company, New York. Kolon Trading is the sole US representative for C.I.E.C.H., Ltd., Warsaw, Poland, the Polish government's General Importing & Exporting Agency for Chemicals.

This increased use of primary plant nutrients occurred in the face of a decrease in the tonnage of fertilizers used. The consumption of all fertilizers in the year ended June 30, 1955, was 99.8 percent of the consumption in the previous year. The average primary nutrient content of fertilizers containing these nutrients was 27.89 percent in 1954-55 as compared with 26.61 percent in the previous year.

In addition to fertilizers containing the

—Continued on page 38

Synthetic Rubber Output Rises Above 1955 Level

Excluding iron curtain countries, world production of synthetic rubber during June amounted to 97,500 tons and consumption, 87,500 tons, the Business and Defense Services Administration reported last week. During the same month last year, output was 87,345 tons, and consumption, 92,500 tons.

For the six months January-June, 1956, production totaled 615,000 tons, and consumption, 567,500 tons, while in the same period last year the figures were 506,090 tons and 515,000 tons, respectively.

Stocks of synthetic rubber at the end of June, 1956, amounted to 227,500 tons, up 37,500 tons from the December 31, 1955 level.

World consumption of natural and synthetic rubber amounted to 1,515,000 tons in the first six months of 1956, as against 1,457,500 tons in the like period of 1955.

Consumption in the United States declined 4.2 percent from 774,380 tons to 741,511 tons, while foreign consumption, excluding Russia and China, increased 2.5 percent from 655,500 tons to 671,700 tons.

Cycloserine Availability To Hospitals Is Planned

With the acceptance by the Food and Drug Administration of its new drug application for cycloserine, Pfizer Laboratories, a division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., plans to make the antibiotic available to hospitals in the immediate future.

Since 1955, Pfizer has been supplying cycloserine to the Veterans Administration for testing against tuberculosis and has cooperated with the VA in its investigational program.

Pfizer's announcement stated that cycloserine, discovered in the Pfizer research laboratories, will not be marketed as the base, but in pure, crystalline form as the tartrate.

Glycine for Animal Feeding Made Available by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced that its organic chemicals division is offering glycine, feed grade, to the feed industry for evaluation as a supplement under commercial feeding conditions.

The announcement follows closely upon findings by the company's biologists that some commercial broiler diets are significantly deficient in glycine and that this deficiency is growth-limiting in broiler production.

Atomic Forum Sets Plans for Conference

The advance program for a three-day conference on "Management, Economics and Technology for the Atomic Industry," has been announced by the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc. The meeting will be held in Chicago at the Morrison hotel, September 25 through 27 in conjunction with the 1956 Trade Fair of the Atomic Industry, set for the Navy Pier, September 24 through 28. More than 100 exhibiting organizations will take part in the week-long show.

The conference panels cover a wide va-

—Continued on page 39

Sulfur Rules to Get in Line With Potash, Sodium

The Department of the Interior intends to modify its regulations governing sulfur permits and leases to make them conform more nearly to the regulations pertaining to potash and sodium. The aim is to spell out in detail the requirements and procedures involved so as to facilitate management of the sulfur activities in federal areas under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

The proposed revisions apply to public lands in New Mexico and Louisiana and to acquired lands in any state where sulfur is found. Public land sulfur is not leasable in states other than New Mexico and Louisiana, but may be located under the mining laws.

Bureau of Land Management director Edward Woozley said that a major change in the regulations is the elimination of preference rights formerly accorded holders of oil and gas permits to obtain sulfur leases when sulfur discoveries are made in the course of drilling for oil.

Mr. Woozley explained that no provision is made in the proposed regulations for sulfur discovery rights under noncompetitive oil and gas leases since such lessees can now hold so much more acreage than a sulfur permittee and without the two-year limitation that governs duration of sulfur permits.

This could result in long-term sulfur

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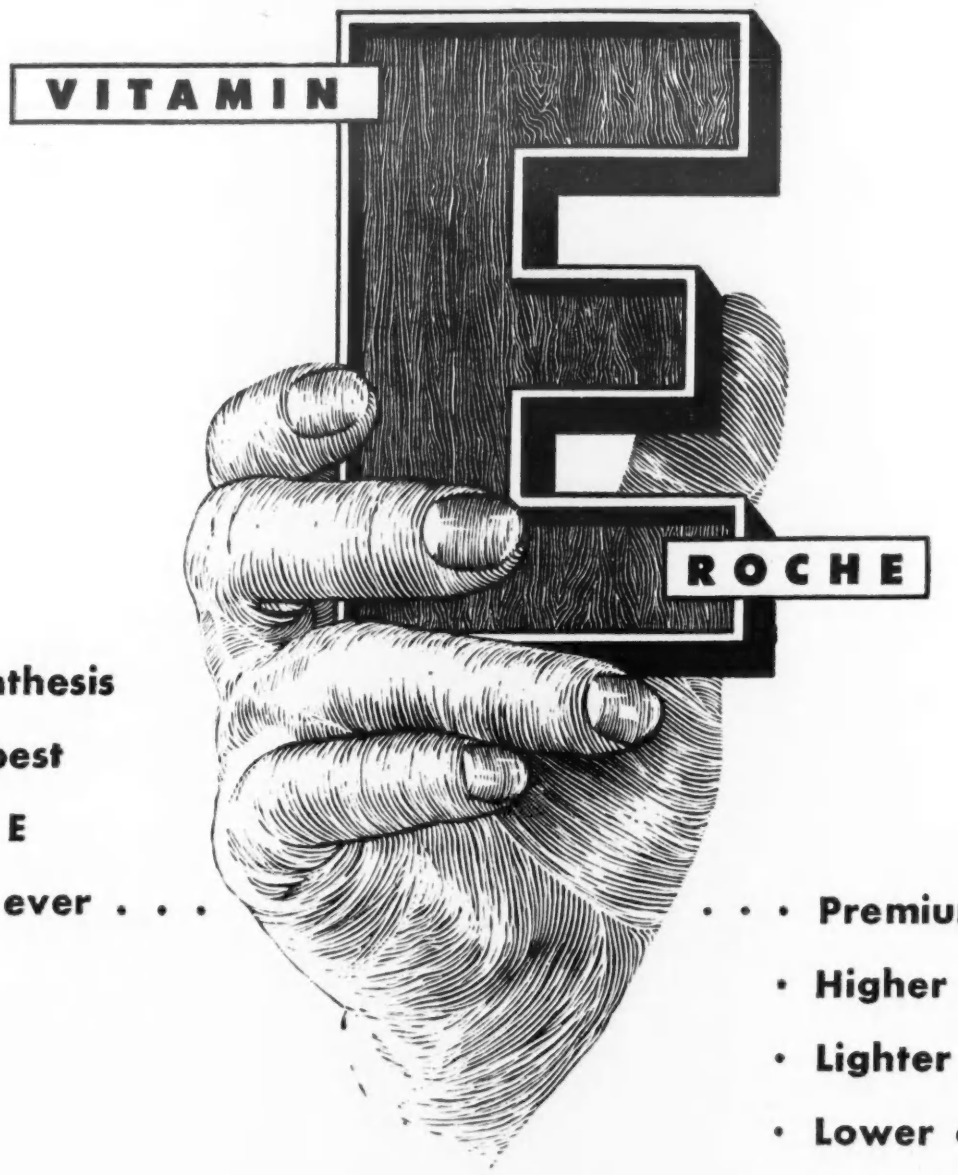

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• Lighter color
• Lower cost

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PALER COLOR. The new Roche synthesis produces an acetate of very pale straw color, *four times lighter than heretofore.*

HIGH PURITY. As always, Roche vitamin E meets an exceptionally high standard of purity.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD—INDUSTRY CRITERION. Roche vitamin E acetate is both. Adopt it for your formulae.

SAMPLES of the new Roche vitamin E are available. Ask your Roche representative or write the Vitamin Division.

ORDER NOW. Commercial production of the new Roche vitamin E insures ample supplies. You may place your orders now for prompt delivery of any quantity.

*Nature; Vol. 148; October 18, 1941; pages 472-3. Reprints available.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 10 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - .83
smaller lots lb. .81 - .83
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.83
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.73 - 1.83
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton..161.50 - —
dms., c.l. works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms., frt alld., 100% basis to. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾- .19¾
Chicago, paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono purit., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾% dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - 30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - 30½
smaller lots lb. .30½- 31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l. lb. .27½- 28
10,000-lb lots 1 shipt. lb. 28 - 28½
smaller lots lb. 29 - 29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleves, mixed bbls lb 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. 25 - .27
tanks lb. 23 - —
dbl dist., dms lb. 25 - .27
tanks lb. 23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb. 70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. 72 - —
Cresylic, oaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.23
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.56 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70% steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.83
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	I.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

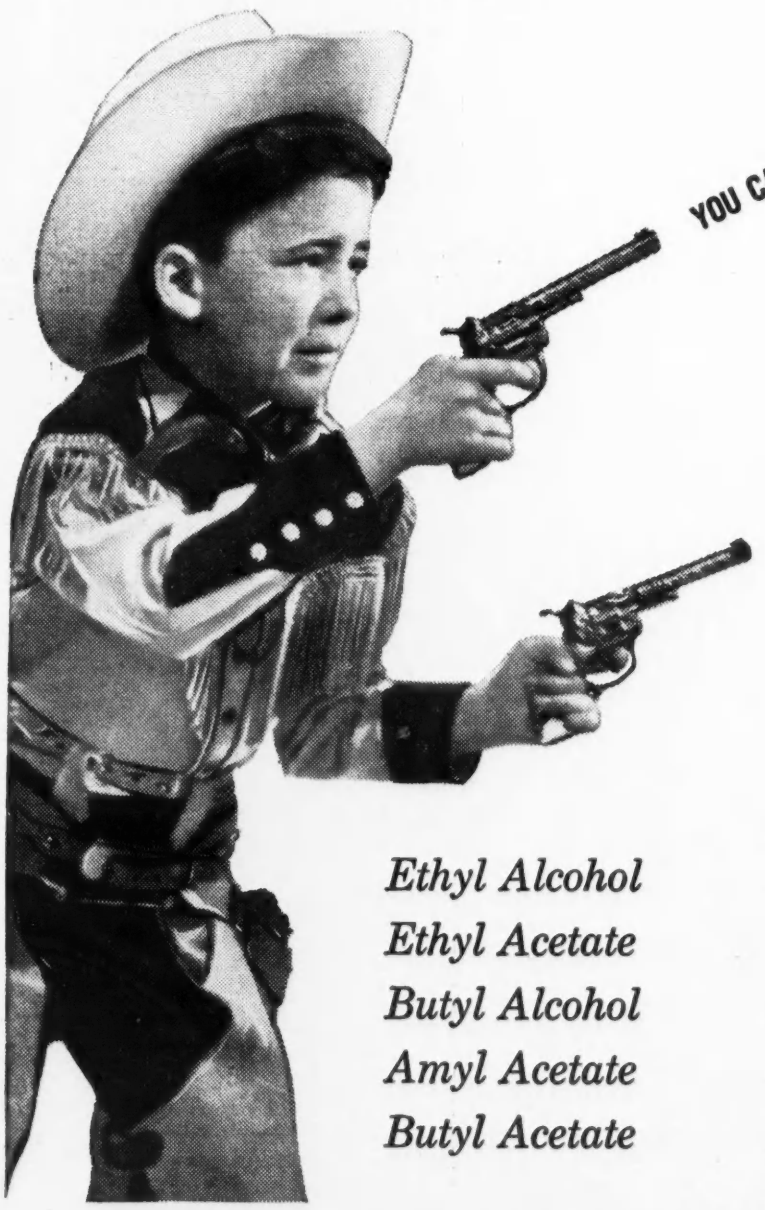
Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1850- —
w.w., dms lb. .2150- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.26 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28

Acid, 1-N 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.25 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09¼
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.35 - 2.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 2.65 - 2.75
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.99 - 2.01
flake lb. 1.95 - 1.97
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).

sure as shootin'



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Alcohol, denat. CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64½	.66
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	.77
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.48½	.50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.			
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.635	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.685	.745
tanks same basis	gal.	.475	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.655	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705	.763
tanks, same basis	gal.	.495	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695	.755
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.665	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.715	.775
tanks, same basis	gal.	.505	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695	.755
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485	—
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.125	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.145	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.55	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.58	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	-20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.68	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.73	-21.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.52	—
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21¾	—
Furfuryl, cns., works	lb.	.29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.20	—
Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.21	—
Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.184	—
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone I, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.53	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
95%, c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.	lb.	1.60	3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).			
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms	lb.	1.14	1.43
standard, dms	lb.	1.10	1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10½	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l. or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.38	—
f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.365	—
dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.375	—
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24	—
Wood (see Methanol).			
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23	—
denaturing grade, dms.	gal.	2.15	—
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.85	—
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	1.75	1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).			
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).			
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	28.80	-28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	6.50	6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.95	1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).			
Allyl bromide, cbys., works	lb.	1.45	1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.45	.48
powd., cs	lb.	.50	—
Curacao, kgs	lb.	.50	.55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	3.75	3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).			
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).			
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).			
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).			
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).			
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).			

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.30	—
lump, dms., works	100 lbs.	5.05	—
powd., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.20	—
USP, burnt, dms	lb.	.20	.21
hydrous, dms.	lb.	.07¾	.08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.55	—
lump, dms., works	100 lbs.	5.30	—
powd., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.45	—
USP, burnt, dms	lb.	.20	.21
hydrous, dms	lb.	.07¾	.08
Potash-chrome, dms	lb.	.17	—
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0425	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.045	.0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1450	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1500	—
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.0445	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0520	.1295
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.29	.30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.			
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0295	—
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.032	—
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.042	—
bulk, same basis	lb.	.027	—
light, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.18	—

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.22	—
contract, works	lb.	.21	—
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.19	—
contract, works	lb.	.18	—
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works	lb.	.82½	—
contract, works	lb.	79½	—
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).			
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.2590	.2690
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.2400	.2500
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).			
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms	lb.	.66½	—
standard grade, dms	lb.	.46½	—
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms.	lb.	1.07	—
standard grade, dms	lb.	.76½	—
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over			
Resinate, precip., 2.1 Al, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.38	42
monobasic, ctns., c.l	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.38	42
tribasic, ctns., c.l	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.38	42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs	1.85	—
grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	37.00	—
lump, bgs., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
iron-free, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald	100 lbs	3.55	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.95	4.75
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south			
USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.15	.18
powd., dms., works	lb.	.36	.37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).			
Ambergris, gray, bots	oz.	8.00	10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis	lb.	1.03	1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.475	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.485	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.45	—
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots.	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.50	—
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt alld	lb.	1.15	—
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	3.55	—

HEIKO TRADE MARK

The Question of Quality Has Always Been Answered by Heiko

You can rest assured that the basic materials—Aromatics and Essential Oils—guaranteed by Heine & Co. are superior to all others on the market.

For more than 50 years, perfumers have relied on Heiko Synthetic Flower Oils and Aromatic Specialties and Bases. The special Heiko Process—steadily developed, constantly improved—has always insured the highest excellence. Heiko is a name world-famed. It will bring you unique satisfaction in your perfumes, face powders, face creams, lotions, and colognes.

Heiko products are basic materials. You will see the definite difference when you test them.

Let us send you samples of:

Heiko-Lilac "A"

This indispensable base, with the odor of fresh natural flowers, has a world-wide reputation.

Heiko-Neroli

This perfect artificial substitute for the natural oil will not discolor.

Heiko-Pink

This is one of our oldest products, recommended for all carnation compositions. Its distinctive strength gives it unusual retentive power.

Convallol

Its lily-of-the-valley odor gives compositions an extraordinarily natural and long-lasting perfume.

Your inquiries are wanted and welcomed.

HEINE & Co

601 W. 26th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Ammonia—Barium Sulfide

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —

Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 4.00 - 5.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - 47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton.32.00 - 42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —

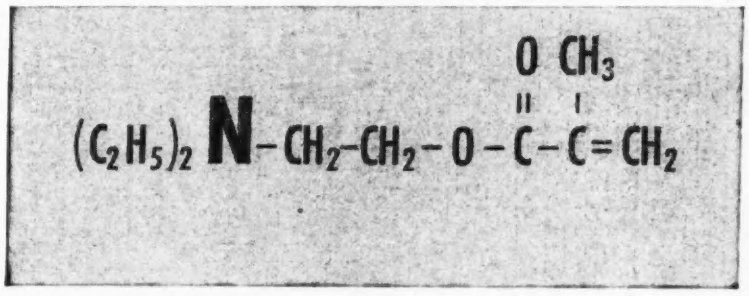
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 17¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .30 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .27 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .63
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.1,400.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.480.00 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —

CAN YOU PICK THE RIGHT ANSWERS IN THIS

30-Second Quiz on Intermediates?

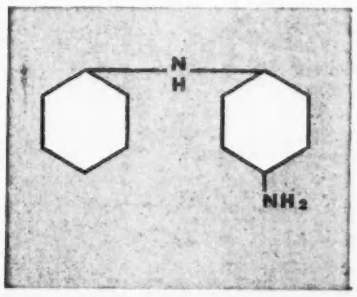


1. Above you see the formula for Du Pont 2-Diethylaminoethylmethacrylate. A real long fellow—a real useful one, too. Chemists are finding it very helpful as:

- ☐ **A.** Catalyst in petroleum refining
- ☐ **B.** Means of incorporating a basic site into a polymer
- ☐ **C.** A weed-killer ingredient

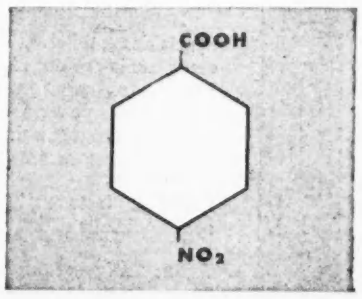
2. Is the problem of making your own reduced chemicals slowing you down? A sure way to free yourself is to:

- ☐ **A.** Leave them oxidized
- ☐ **B.** Devote still more time to the problem
- ☐ **C.** Consult Du Pont



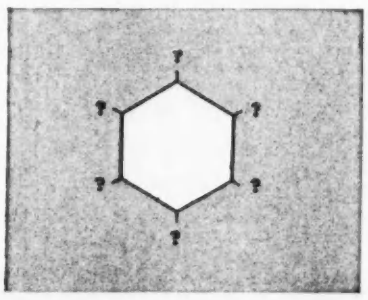
3. Du Pont p-Aminodiphenylamine is used for a number of important uses. Among them are:

- ☐ **A.** Building block for antioxidants
- ☐ **B.** Dispersion medium for colloids
- ☐ **C.** Promoter in polymerization of polyesters



4. Meet Du Pont p-Nitrobenzoic acid. You may have heard about its use in:

- ☐ **A.** Stabilizing polyvinyl chlorides
- ☐ **B.** Preparing local and topical anesthetics
- ☐ **C.** Emulsion stabilizing



5. Suppose you have an unusual intermediate in mind. Your first move should be:

- ☐ **A.** Write Du Pont
- ☐ **B.** Consult Du Pont
- ☐ **C.** Call Du Pont by phone

• If you have a problem with intermediates, be sure to contact Du Pont—manufacturer of the greatest variety of these chemicals offered by any company. Our resources are at your disposal in finding, or even in manufacturing, the intermediate for your own specific needs.

Now, let's check your score on the quiz. Here are the answers: 1-B; 2-C; 3-A; 4-B; and 5—just take your choice!

Du Pont offers a complete line of intermediates containing nitro, amino and sulfo groups. And our specialists are always ready to give you a hand in selection and application—just drop us a note and we'll gladly try to help: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

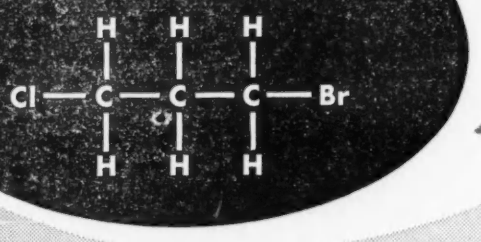
ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines	ton	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton	25.00	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton	45.00	—
ex-whse, N. Y.	ton	65.85	—
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	6.75	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.35	.37
root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	14.00	—
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	84.00	—
1 ton lots, ex whse	ton	87.00	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	82.35	—
1 ton lots, ex whse	ton	85.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb	.44	—
Benzene (See Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0075	.008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb.		.0075	—
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.03	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	—
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.60	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.72	1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.60	3.90
Formate, cns	lb.	1.80	2.10
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	9.85	—
Propionate, bots.	lb	1.35	1.65
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.50	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.75	1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)			
Biotin cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Bismuth chloride, ¿ars	lb.	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.65	—
Metal, bxs. ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb	2.10	2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms	lb	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37	4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms	lb.	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¾	—
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra	lb.	.17	—
cs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.22½	.26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).			
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.72	—
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.78	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.19	—
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.074	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1225	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., t.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0750	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0790	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.122	.125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0550	—
ctns., t.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	—
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.045	—
bgs., ctns., t.c.l., whse	lb.	.085	—
Charcoal (see C).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Blackberry root bark, bls	lb.	.45	—
Black haw root bark, bls	lb.	.63	.63
tree bark, bls.	lb.	.40	.45

Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works	ton	190.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	200.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	110.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	120.00	—
N. Y. whse	ton	155.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs	unit-ton	5.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton		5.25	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.35½
Bloodroot bls	lb	.48	.50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.10	—
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.20	—
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.90	—
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).			
Methyl, violet toner molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.00	4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	.55
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	.56
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	.57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.85	—
Blue, phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.43	—
resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.54	—
Prussian, insoluble soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.52	—
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½	.35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19	—
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls	lb.	4.10	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls	lb.	5.35	—
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.			
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).			
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E	ton	55.00	—
Los Angeles	ton	82.00	—
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)			
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)			
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	80.50	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago	ton	130.25	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	71.50	—
cryst 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	69.25	—
ton lots, ex-whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton	119.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	124.00	—
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	43.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi	ton	93.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	98.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	36.75	—
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	57.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi	ton	107.50	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	112.50	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	51.50	—
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	48.25	—
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	98.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	103.00	—
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.			

For a versatile, multipurpose intermediate

try TMCB



1-Bromo-3-chloropropane
(Trimethylene Chlorobromide; TMCB)

TRIMETHYLENE CHLOROBROMIDE IS UNMATCHED as a versatile and reactive intermediate for the formation of long-chain aliphatic hydrocarbon derivatives, and it offers many possibilities for substitution reactions. It can be cyclized and is thus effectively employed in the manufacture of anaesthetic grade cyclopropane.

The 3-carbon chain is readily extended by replacement of the bromine atom in reactions with cyanides, Grignard re-agents, various amines, metal alkylates and similar groups. This results in chloropropyl compounds such as:

Chloropropyl cyanide
Chloropropyl quaternary ammonium bromide
Chloropropyl dialkyl amines

The chlorine atom can be left intact for further reactions by which symmetrical or unsymmetrical substituted propanes are formed.

TMCB is clear, colorless liquid — pure and highly stable. The boiling range is 2°C. maximum.

Michigan Chemical Corporation is your dependable source of supply for this and other intermediates. TMCB is available promptly in small quantities for experiment purposes, in 700-pound nonreturnable drums, and in 50,000 pound tank-car lots.

For further information, samples or prices, write or phone us.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
519 Bankson Street
SAINT LOUIS, MICHIGAN

Bordeaux Mixture—Carbromal

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.5
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l. works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l, dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Brown, umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 38¼- —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Caffeine, syn., cryst. anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10¼
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.ton.12.35- —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt., equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb., cs., dlvd. E of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. .42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metrolopitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- .14¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75

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Feed Stuff, Mineral Feed
Fertilizer
Food
Glass
Insecticide and Fungicide
Laundry
Leather
Lithographing
Linoleum and Floor Covering
Lubricant
Match
Metallurgical
Metal Working
Oil Cloth
Optical
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
Paper
Petroleum
Pharmaceutical
Photographic
Porcelain Enamel
Plastics
Pottery
Printing Ink
Pyrotechnic
Refractories
Rubber
Shade Cloth
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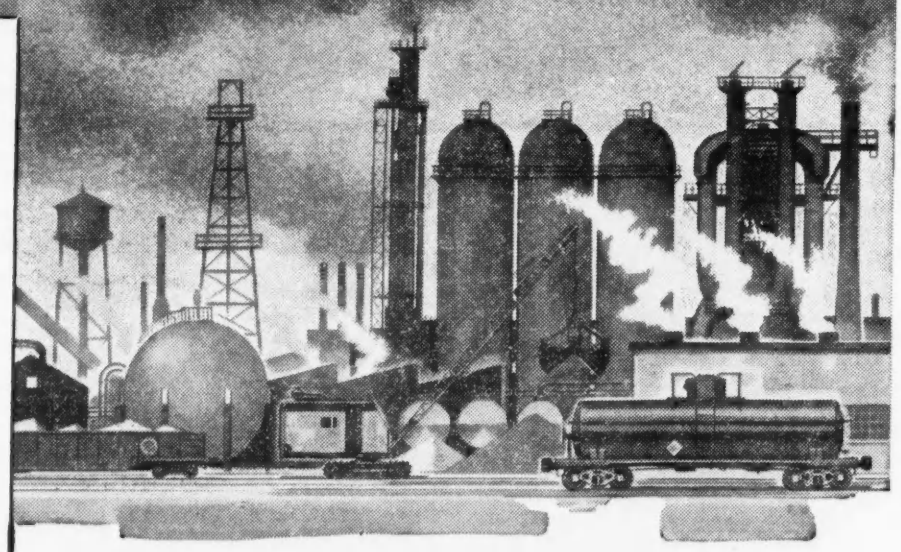

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Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.90 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram dms., dlvd. million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram. cns. gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 Nom.
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .23¾- .24
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm lots same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls lb. .19½- .20
"B" lb. .19 - .20
"C" lb. .17½- .18
Corinje "A" lb. .20 - —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18¾- .19
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.155.00 -160.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.25 -30.00
syn. cns lb. 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Indian, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs. 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .593 .603
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .593 .593
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.75.00 -80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 95.00 -98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 82.00 -88.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton.41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10¾- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4% pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb 4.00 4.80
14%, dms., works lb 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75% dms. works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
90%-100% dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb 58.00 - —
75% tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90% tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35

Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .92 - —
"000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.00 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.90 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Civet, artif, bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 8.50 -15.00

Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l., Georgia works ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb. .41½- .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).

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Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760

Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
Hq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphtenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —

Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .47½- .50
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsams cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3775- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3925- —

Copper chloride, anhyd., dms. works lb. .47½- .47¾
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .32¼- .32¾
dried, dms., works lb. .40½- .41
Cyanide, tech., bbls. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .78½- —
smaller lots lb. .80½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic dlvd., Valley basis lb. .40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .54 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .64½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .62½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2210- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.70 -18.20
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 33.65 -36.65
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00

Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 160.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f ton. 155.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Roumanian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41% bgs., bgs, Memphis ton. 63.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 60.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. 85 .91
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln. 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl. lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .18¼
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - .16
29°C., ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .14¾- .15¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - .14
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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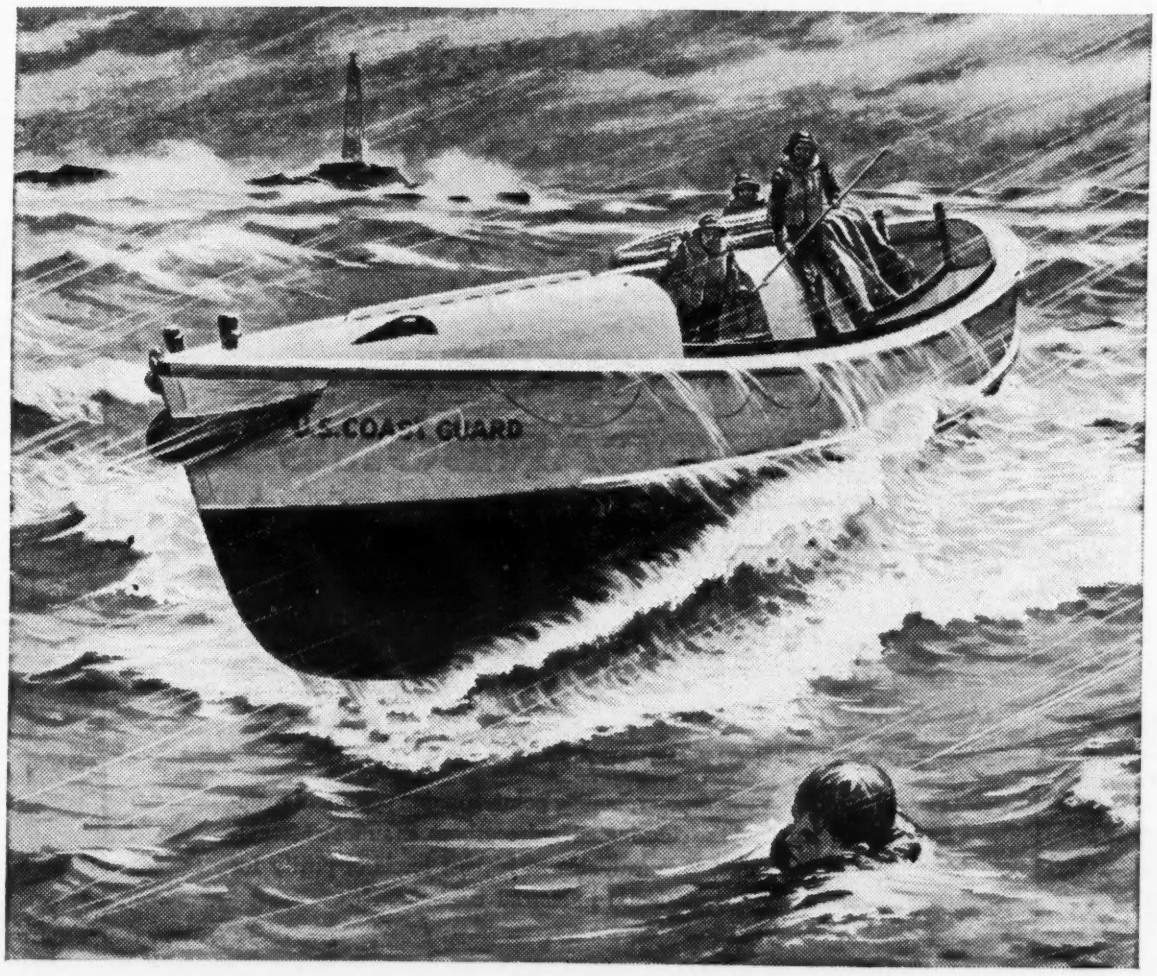
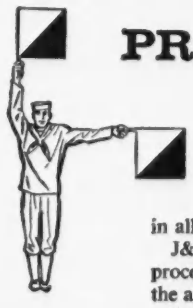
2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
17%P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 - .18



PROTECTION is our business, too



Just as the "everyday" heroes of our nation's Coast Guard risk *their* lives to protect *our* lives—Jones & Laughlin Steel Containers protect your products by providing dependable packaging that assures safety in transportation and storage. Precise fabrication provides accuracy in all fittings and closures.

J&L drums and pails are chemically cleaned and dried by the JaLizing process. This assures a clean and dry, rust-inhibiting surface and increases the adherence and durability of decoration and interior lining.

Special protective interior linings are available to provide the best possible packaging for your products.

Jal-Coat, J&L's lithographing process, applies your trademark and sales message to the finished container . . . *no side seam touch-up is ever required.*

Plants located at Atlanta, Ga.; Bayonne, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio; Kansas City, Kansas; Lancaster, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Port Arthur, Texas; and Toledo, Ohio.

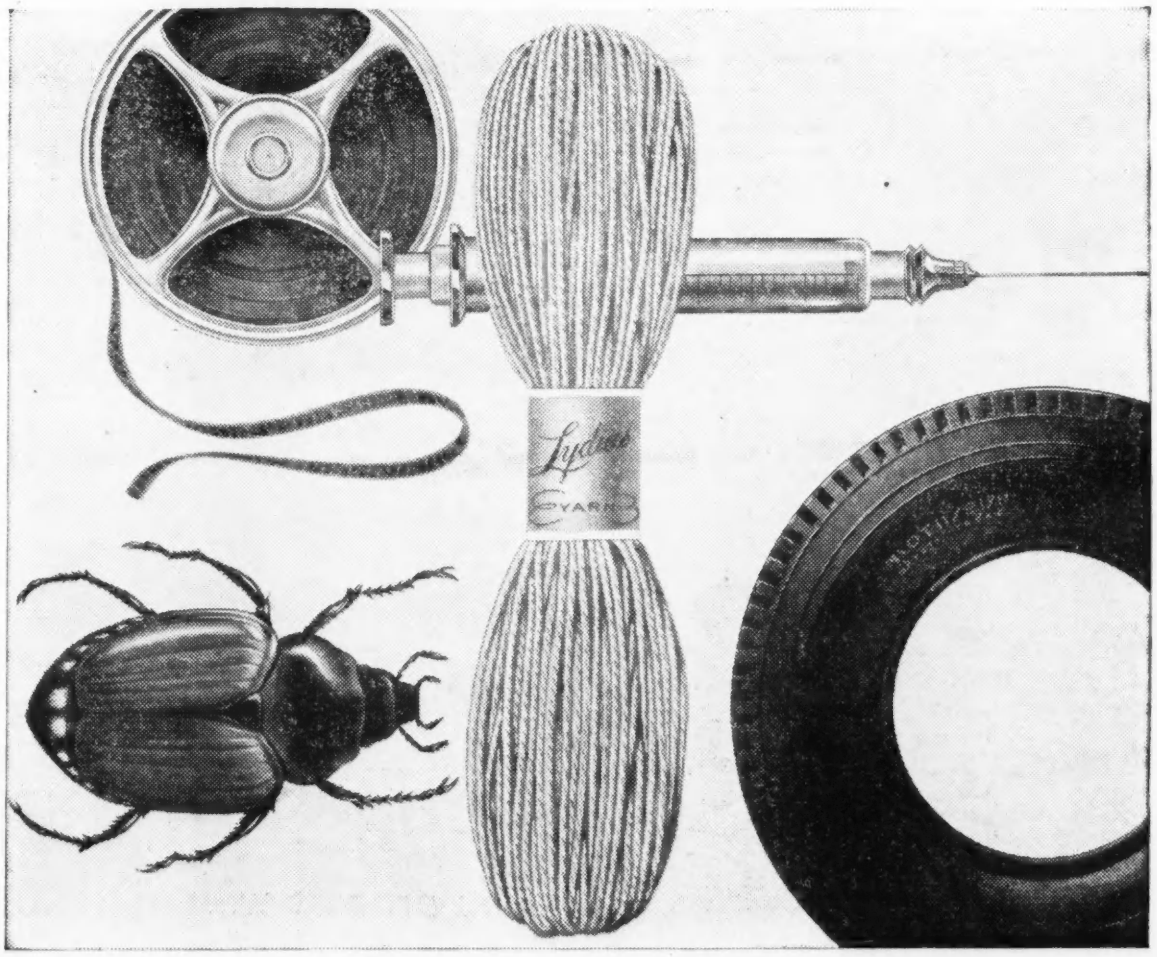
Jal-Coat, J&L's exclusive color lithographing process, adds sales appeal to your products.

J&L STEEL

Jones & Laughlin
STEEL CORPORATION, PITTSBURGH

CONTAINER DIVISION
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	24.00	-25.00
dl, bots	lb.	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.18	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.33	—
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.02	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.17	—
light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.92	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.07	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.76	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.91	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.			
Potato, imported bgs	lb.	.10½	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.17¾	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.25	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
o-Dianisidine fib dms	lb	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾	.90
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.90¼	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.66½	.67
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.64	.64⅛
Tartrate dms works, frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.24	—
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.95	—
Dicapryl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.32
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
Sebacate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
p-Dichlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	49½	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼	.59
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.59¼	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
Dieldrin dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.85	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.67	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.45
tanks same basis	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Boriborate, dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48¼	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-147.50
1 kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.,	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	5.00	5.50
Digiycol laurate, dms	lb.	.35	.38
Stearate dms., ton lots	lb.	.25	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.07	- .0745
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.07	- .0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl pntnalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine dms c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same works	lb.	46	
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.10	.10½
nat., bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.35	- 5.10
Chloroacetal dms c.l. works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb	40	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.20	- 2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.275	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.16	—
10-gal. ret dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	42	—
l.c.l. frt equald	lb.	42½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
40% soln. dms. c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l. frt equald	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb	.29½	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	28½	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works	lb	.34	.39
tanks works	lb	33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.71	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	22	—
89°C., dms	lb	24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.60½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½	.62¼
tanks works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58¼
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene dest-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52	—
ex-whse	gal.	.62	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.56	- .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.29	—
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb	5.00	5.60



From Accelerators to Wetting Agents . . .
ROHM & HAAS METHYLAMINES

Rohm & Haas methylamines are ideal low-cost sources of basic organic nitrogen. They can be used as intermediates for many products, including rubber-vulcanization accelerators, pesticides, quaternary disinfectants, pharmaceuticals, photographic developers, dyestuffs, and wetting agents.

All three amines (monomethylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine) are supplied in both aqueous and anhydrous form in drums, cylinders, or tankcars. Large volume production in two separate plants provides continuing availability. The high quality and purity of these amines reflect more than 20 years' experience in their production.

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Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Dipropylene Glycol—Ethyl Ether

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10 95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10 95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 33 lb.24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.43 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.07 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.24 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb. 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R lb. 1.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. 32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N supra double paste lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 3.94 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.54 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.83 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.76 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.07 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb 2.10 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.44 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.24 - —

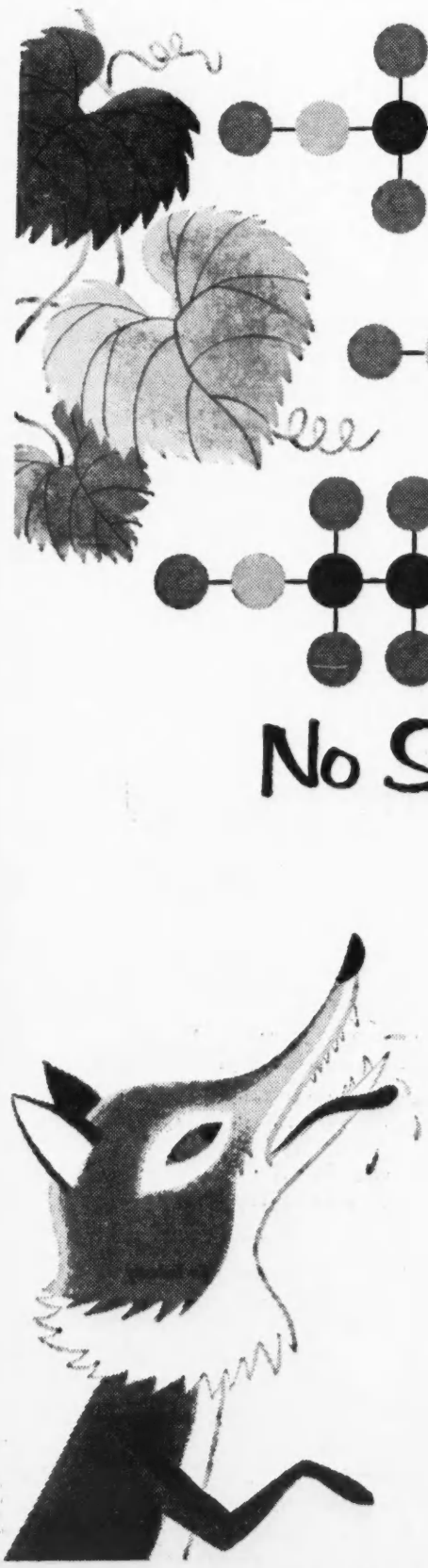
Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL lb. 1.44 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.07 - 1.09
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06¼
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.42.50 -44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd. tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo.150 00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 2.00 - —
Escerine salicylate, bots oz.84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots oz.84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Benzoate, bots lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .30
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.21 - —



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Used extensively as softening agents because of their excellent hygroscopic properties. They are capable of absorbing almost twice their weight of water at room temperature and 100 per cent humidity. Being dihydric alcohols, these glycols react with polybasic acids to produce polyester materials.

They are completely miscible in water, yet dissolve many organic chemicals. In soluble oils, the glycols function as coupling agents between fatty acids and soaps, producing more stable emulsions.

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Essential Chemicals from Hydrocarbon Sources

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

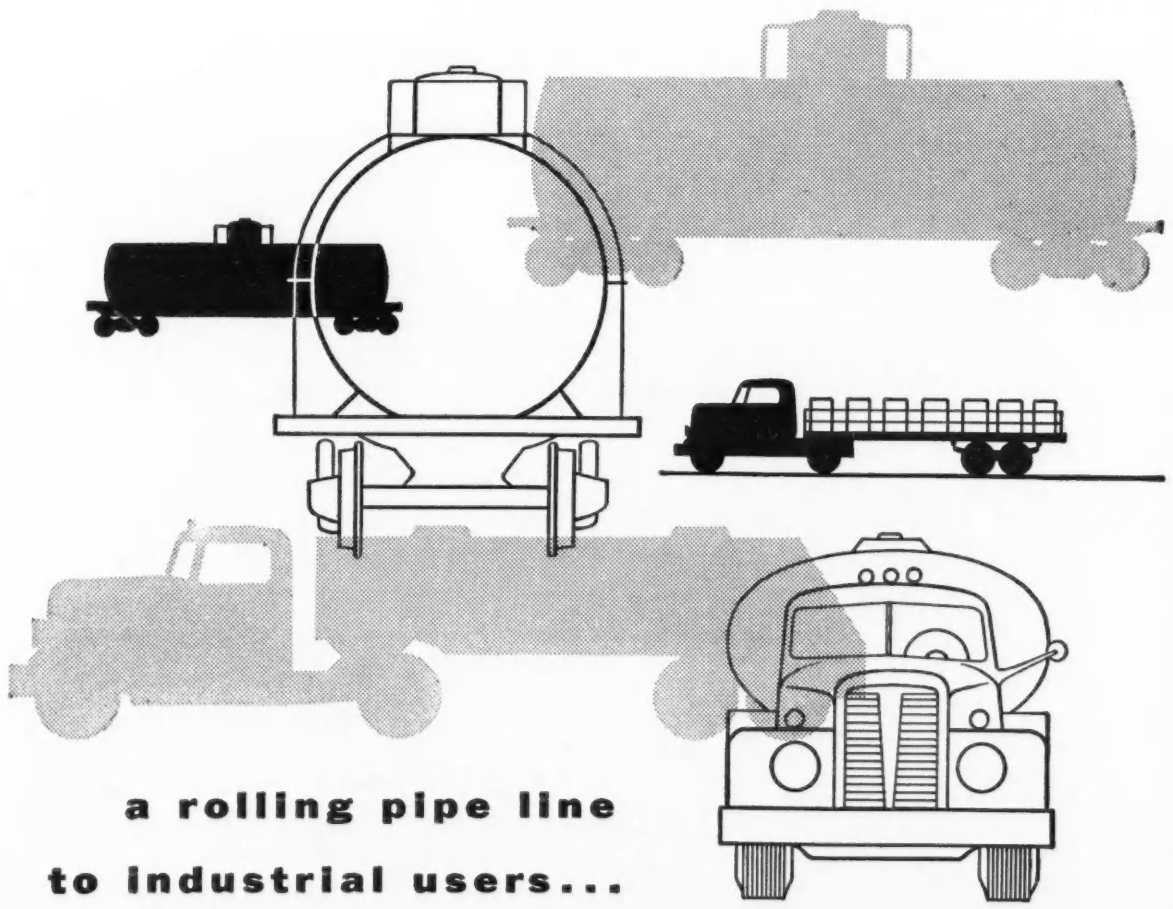
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald	lb.	.51½-	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	- —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	No prices	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	- —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.44½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	- —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	- —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	- —
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.50	- —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	- —
l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	- —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17	- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.34	- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.46	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.47	- —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.44	- —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.20	- 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots	lb.	2.25	- 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.15	- .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton	16.50	- —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.17½-	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.11½-	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.12	- .13
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.11	- —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	- —
djns.	lb	17	—
Cacaodylate NF, bots	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.85	- —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25	- 6.75
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	100 lbs.	3.50	- —
USP, cryst. dms. works	lb	.07½-	.09
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾-	—
Oxalate, gran. dms	lb.	.85	- .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)			
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs	lb.	.64	- .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots	lb.	.40½-	—
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29½-	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	- —
t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.38	- .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	31.75	-33.75
t.c.l., works	ton	34.75	-40.75
	lb.	.37	- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.60	- .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.60	- .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½-	.33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.94	- —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton	34.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.35	- 4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton	40.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	- —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½-	.10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	- —
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	4.00	- —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton	134.00	- —
scrap, same basis	ton	130.00	- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0745-	.075
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.042	- —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0735-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.045	- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0395-	—
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.042	- —
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.80	- .81
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton	19.00	- —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton	17.50	- —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	20.00	-21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	16.30	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	17.50	-18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point	ton.	4.50	- 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12	- —
dlvd. W	lb.	.13	- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43½-	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.45	- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt alld, 100% basis	lb.	.73	- —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.53	- —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l	lb.	.64	- —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.70	- —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.73	- —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l	lb.	.81	- —
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.23	- .24
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.17	- .20
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	- .23
powd. bbls., bxs	lb.	.23	- .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.85
standard, cns., dms.	lb.	4.20	- —
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	4.05	- 4.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb	4.00	- 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots	lb	6.00	-10.25
Root, African, bls	lb.	.34	- —
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.31	- .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.86	- —
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.80	- —
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.30	- —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)			
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
104 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
131 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18	- —
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
191 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.21	- —
222 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
65 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.14	- —
115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
180 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
200 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	- —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	- —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks	lb.	.19	Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks	lb.	.17	Nom.
refd., CP, USP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½-	—
	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	—



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3953

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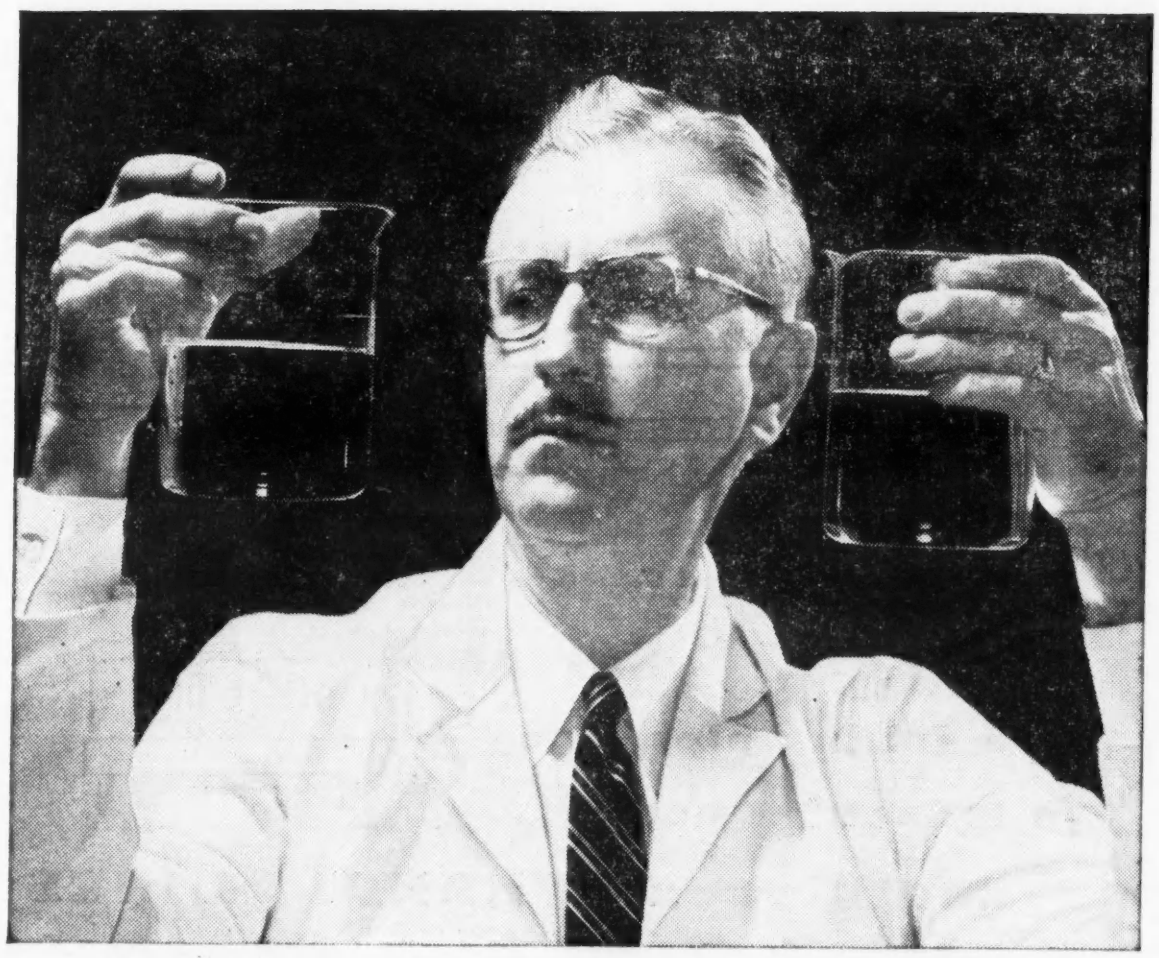
Glycerine, nat., refd., CP, yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¼- —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- .07¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06¼- .06¼
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls.... lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs ..... lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs ..... lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls..... lb. .38 - .40
Gualacol, NF, cryst., dms., tms. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms .... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs..... lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls..... lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs..... lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis... lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .15½- .17
Manila C, bgs..... lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs..... lb. .36 Nom.
DBB, bgs..... lb. .28 - .31
DK, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .19½- .22
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .21 - .24
nubs, bgs..... lb. .31 - .35
seeds, bgs..... lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs..... lb. .20½- —
Pontianak, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - —
nubs, bgs..... lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs..... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs..... lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs..... lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13½- .15½
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs..... lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs..... lb. .12½- .14
nubs and chips, bgs.... lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .14½- .15½
nubs, bgs..... lb. .17 - .19
Siam, cs..... lb. .39 - —
Gum dammar, Singapore, No. 1 bgs. lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
dust., bgs. ..... lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs..... lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ..... lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. ... lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l..... lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls ..... lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs..... lb. .38 - .41
Myrrh, cs. ..... lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs..... lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. ..... lb. .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.25
No. 2, cs..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 3, cs..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
powd., USP, bbls..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N Y C ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton.20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton.17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C..ton.55.00 - —
ex warehouse ..... ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .41 - —
No 4, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger Tex gal. 14¾- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works ..lb.22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works..... lb.23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works..... lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .242 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .13½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14 00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.44 50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works... kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..... unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls..... lb. 16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots..... oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots..... oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., works lb. No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works..... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E..lb. .30½- .32¼
dlvd. W ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb- .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .84½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..... lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots..... oz.13.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots..... oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots..... oz. 7.00 - 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars..... lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb.16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs..... lb. 1.42 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms..lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns..... lb. 5.25 - 5.40
b-Ionone, cns..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns..... lb. .46 - .70
Formate, dms ..... lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45



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DOW

Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.60	4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex, refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works,	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55	.65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb	18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).			
NF, powd., fib dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15¼	.17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	—

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15	.15½
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15¾	.16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾	.17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-1c. lower.			
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.26	.28
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.11⅞	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.12	—
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11	—
Turkish, bls	lb.	.27	—
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.11	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	.40
select, bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23½	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½	.33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 95 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.15	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1580	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lot, works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis,	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34½
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works,	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½	—
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.16¼
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
powd., bbls	lb	.12	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	18.71	—
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.21	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	23.21	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.40	4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	3.30	5.10
96-98%, dms	lb.	4.05	6.75
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.80	5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—
without leaves, bls	lb.	.35	—
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	61.00	—
extracted, 36% bulk same basis	ton.	53.00	53.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.45	—
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½	—
ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works	lb.	.82	1.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.85	1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28½	—
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	1.05
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½	—
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	10.50	12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.80	.80½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.81	81½
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½	—
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	—
Titanate dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.08¾	—
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	1.50	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	39.00
Logwood extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	41	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	39	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	20	—
No 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb	19	—
No 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb	18½	—
solid No 1, boxes c.l.	lb.	35	—
Lycopodium, cs	lb	1.20	2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots	kilo.	140.00	150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls	lb.	2.50	2.80
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment	lb.	3.15	3.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works	lb.	.25¼	.26
syn, rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
extra light, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.29¼	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
USP, light, ctns	lb.	.35	.36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	82.50	—
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash	ton.	40.00	—

Check the solvents you use

and see the advantages of

isobutyl acetate

☑ ***if you use n-Butyl Acetate,*** isobutyl acetate can be used interchangeably in most cases. In lacquer formulations, for example, isobutyl acetate can usually be substituted without any apparent change in handling characteristics of the lacquer or physical properties of the resulting film. And you do this with an 11% savings, at today's prices.

☑ ***if you use MIBK,*** by substituting isobutyl acetate, you achieve better blush resistance and improved flow-out, again with an 11% savings in cost. In addition, manufacturers using methyl isobutyl carbinol with MIBK to increase blush resistance and flow-out will find this unnecessary when they switch to isobutyl acetate—effecting a further savings.

☑ ***if you use n-Butyl Acetate with sec-Butyl Acetate or n-Propyl Acetate,*** your cost per gallon with any usable combination is probably greater than with isobutyl acetate alone. Moreover, isobutyl acetate gives better blush resistance and flow-out, and frees a storage tank for other purposes.

Eastman isobutyl acetate offers other advantages, in addition to lower cost and improved final product. The mild, pleasant odor of this solvent is preferred by most people over the stronger odor of n-butyl acetate. Its price is stable. And because it weighs less per gallon than n-butyl acetate, you save over $1,000 on every 8,000 gallon tank car you buy at current prices.

As a result, isobutyl acetate is finding wide acceptance as a lacquer solvent in its own right, as well as a satisfactory replacement for more expensive solvents. For additional information on this Eastman solvent, contact our nearest sales office or write to EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., Chemicals Division, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb 14 15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 14 .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 -80.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .28½- .30
Metal 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .56 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15% dms, works lb 1.00 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 —
l.c.l., works lb. .92 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root bls ..... lb. .55 60
Manganese acetate bbls. dlvd lb. .25 —
Arsenate, bgs lb .16 — —
Borate, tech., fib dms lb 20 — —
Carbonate bbls., works lb 22 — —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87% 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton.98.50 - —
dms., works ton.106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls. dlvd lb .36 — —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.52 — —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms lb. .32½- — —
solid, precip, 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- — —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms, lb. .24 - —
precip, 6½-7% Mn, dms lb 28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 63%, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. S. E ton.87.50 - —
Tallate 6%, dms lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
single dm., works lb .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .044 .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.30 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd, fib dms. lb 6.84 — —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb 7.72 — —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Yellow, tech (see Yellow mercuric oxide).
USP, fib dms lb 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 253.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks dlvd lb 1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatolnidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. al'd gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l. dlvd or truckload min., frt. alld, gal. .45 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld or dlvd ..... gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
di-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... gal. .48½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
t.l.l., dlvd lb 40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb 1.05 —
Anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt alld, E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .15¾- —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
c.l. works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 11½- —
Formate, recd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret, dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb. 31.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms, lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va., lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb lots lb 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns, 500-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gram bots. gram .68 —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., cs., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. 1½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .15 - .15½
New York ..... gal. .16 - .17
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns. works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb .53 — —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 — —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 160% basis, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis, lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morpholine, cns ..... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns ..... oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns ..... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ..... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .35¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E ..... lb. .32¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 5.20 - 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs ..... lb. .09 - —
Yellow, bgs ..... lb. .10½- —
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ton.64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs. ex dock ton.79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton 61.00 -62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 35% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract works ... lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns ..... lb. 55.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity, gram, .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram, .50 - —
Nerolin, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works ..... lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. ..... lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¼- —
t.l.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Niketharide, chys ..... lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld, lb. 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
t.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 1, 3-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same bassi ..... lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .26 .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms ..... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald, unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, July, August ..... unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
After September 1 ..... unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., ... lb. .53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc. nots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs ..... lb. .36 .38
Chinese, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs ..... lb. .95 - —
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. .95 - —
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., drvo. lb. .35 - —
c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.35
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots ..... lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots ..... lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - .65
Avocado, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns ... lb. 2.15 - 3.00
55-60%, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.75 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots ..... lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms ..... lb. .30 - .45
white, dms ..... lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 8.50 - 8.75
rectified, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresen.
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb. 38.00 -40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2710- —
tanks ..... lb. .2410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2560- —
tanks ..... lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .18 - —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks ..... lb. .21 - —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. — - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks ..... lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works, lb. .13½- .14½
75% dms., works ..... lb. .17½- .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots ..... lb. 8.00 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 190.00-195.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.05
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots ..... lb. 36.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) ... lb. 10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms ... lb. .88 - —
Java, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 1.65 - 1.90
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. ... lb. .12¼- —
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .11¼- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., lb. .20¼- .21¼
deodorized, tax incl., dms lb. .22 - .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb. 11.75 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .18¼- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .1609- —
Costus, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 - —

Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .12⅝ Nom.
Valley lb. .12⅝ Nom.
Texas lb. .12⅝ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .18⅛- .18½
tanks lb. .16⅛- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .62 - —
80-90%, dms. lb. 72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, canada, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1500- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1730- .1780
light-pressed, dms lb. .1350- .1400
tanks lb. .1200- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 14.00 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 18.50 -19.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .16¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
prime, burning, dms, c.l. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .19¾- .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Hemlock cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.15 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - —
West Indian, cns lb. 3.75 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1660- —
l.c.l. lb. .1760- .1810
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) lb. .1330- —
New York lb. .1460- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1500- .1510

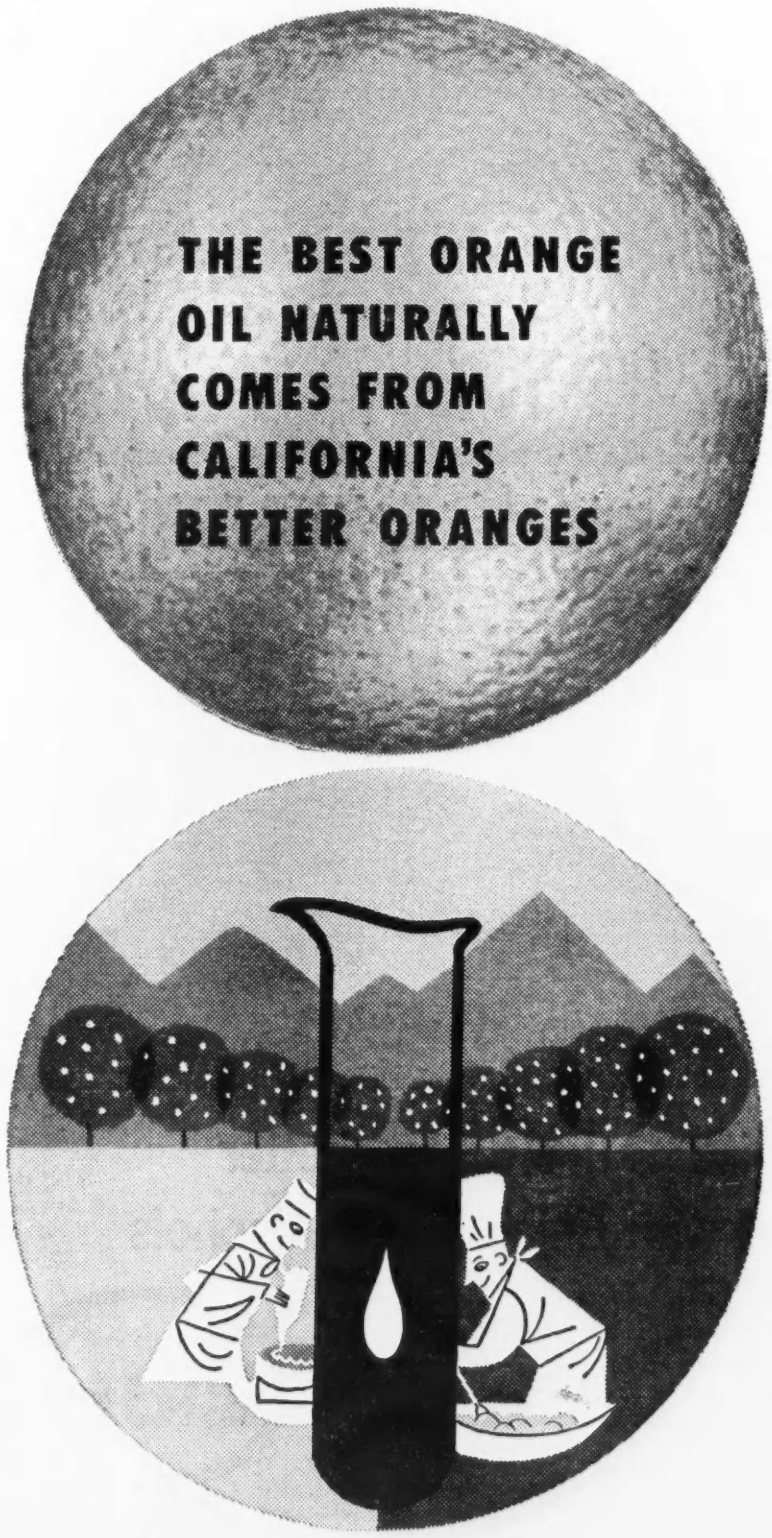
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.

Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08½ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots lb. 575.00 - —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 10.90 - —
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 10.90 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms. lb. .16½- .17
tanks lb. .15 - —
Oleo, extra dms. lb. .18¼- .18¾
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.45 - 3.60
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms. lb. .1550- .1650
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.50 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 6.25 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .14 - —
refd., dms lb. .19¾- .20
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 6.25 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.75 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex whse. lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse. N.Y.C. lb. .176 - —
dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .23 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .17⅞- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 16.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 4.10 - 4.65
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 13.00 - —
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .09

Oil, sassafras, artif., dms lb. .48 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11⅛- —
foots soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y lb. .07½- —
refd., alkali, dms. lb. .16⅝- .1675
tanks lb. .1458- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1608- .1625
tanks lb. .1408- —
salad, dms. lb. .16⅜- .17⅛
tanks lb. .14⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars lb. .1500- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1625
tankcars lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.80

Oil, Cottonseed—Orange, Cadmium-Selenide Lithopone

Oil, tansy, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, comL, dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal 1.05 - —
ex whse, N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refd., dms., incl., works, l.c.l. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse. gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
tech., white, cns lb. 40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .25½- .25¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .26½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .24 - —
domestic mills lb. .24½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns lb. 9.60 -11.00
Java cns lb. 18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 11.20 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., t.o.b. N. Y gal. .55 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
Oil, white mineral, tech., 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 14.00 -16.00
extra bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .11½- .11¾
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd USP cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —



OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers
Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St. New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave. New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Orange, Cadmium-Mercury Lithopone—Petroleum Solvent

Orange, cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner CP lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0750- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 56.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —

Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. 31½- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅝- .08
tanks, refy. lb. .08¼- .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- .06⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .05⅜
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅝- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .10⅛
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- .10⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜- .06⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .08⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N.J., and N.Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F, 37°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —

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ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 WEST 51st STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • Other offices: Akron, Boston, Chicago, Tulsa

Petroleum solvent, rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375	—
Pennsylvania western	gal.	.15	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.194	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-.18¾	
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17½-.19	
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-.17	
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.03	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	3.50	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	3.50	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾-.18	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-.19	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19¼-.19½	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-.20½	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt, alld	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.39	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.43	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol.)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb	27.00	-37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib dms., dlvd. E	lb	3.60	—
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	95	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	76	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.25	1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15	1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works.	lb.	1.75	—
purif., bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.15	4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.42	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.41½	—
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
tech., fib. drums., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D. Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	45.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton.	4.94	4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.34	5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.99	—
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.99	—
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.99	—

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.44	.45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29	—
export, dms.	lb.	.31	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.65	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.72	—
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.58	—
Pink root, bls.	lb	3.00	3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots	kilo.	8.00	8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E	lb	4.50	5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb	3.70	4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works	ton.	37.00	—
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works	lb.	.03	.03¼
tanks	lb.	.02¾	—
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06	.06¾
Marine, dms	lb.	.04¼	.05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	.05½
Tall, tanks, works	ton.	30.00	-40.00
dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-70.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	105.00	-107.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17½-.18	
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.23½-.24	
Iranian, bgs	lb.	.14½-.15	
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.22½-.23	
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Potash, caustic, reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.15	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.20	—
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.25	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		5.05	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs		3.70	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.70	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
powd dms	lb.	.24	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate, NF, doms., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs.,			
1 ship't.	lb.	.38½	—
dms., c.l.	lb.	.38	—
smaller lots	lb.	.39	.42
Imp, kgs.	lb.	29	—
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.50	—
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.52	.62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.37	.38
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms.	lb.	.20	—
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		9.00	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs		10.05	—
Potassium carbonate, tech., hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100-lbs.		7.60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.65	—
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	.11½
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	.12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.35	—
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).			
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.25	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21	.23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	.17
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	.50	.50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms	lb.	.41	—
powd., dms	lb.	.40½	.41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.45	—
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.455	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.50	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.22½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23	—
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—

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Potassium Fluoride—Red Dyes

Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price. unit-ton. .1765- —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton.26.25 - —
July forward ton.27.45 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32

Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.202.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide), yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
sun., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .701 - .767
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
100-500-lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —

Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
Propy thiouracil prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04⅛
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms. works gal. 8.75 - 8.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms. works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works lb .15 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- .08½
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Red, eosin toner, bbls., works ... lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls. works. lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia type bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works, lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. 02½- —
l.c.l. works lb 02¾ - —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide)
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs. works lb 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works lb. 62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms, 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —

S

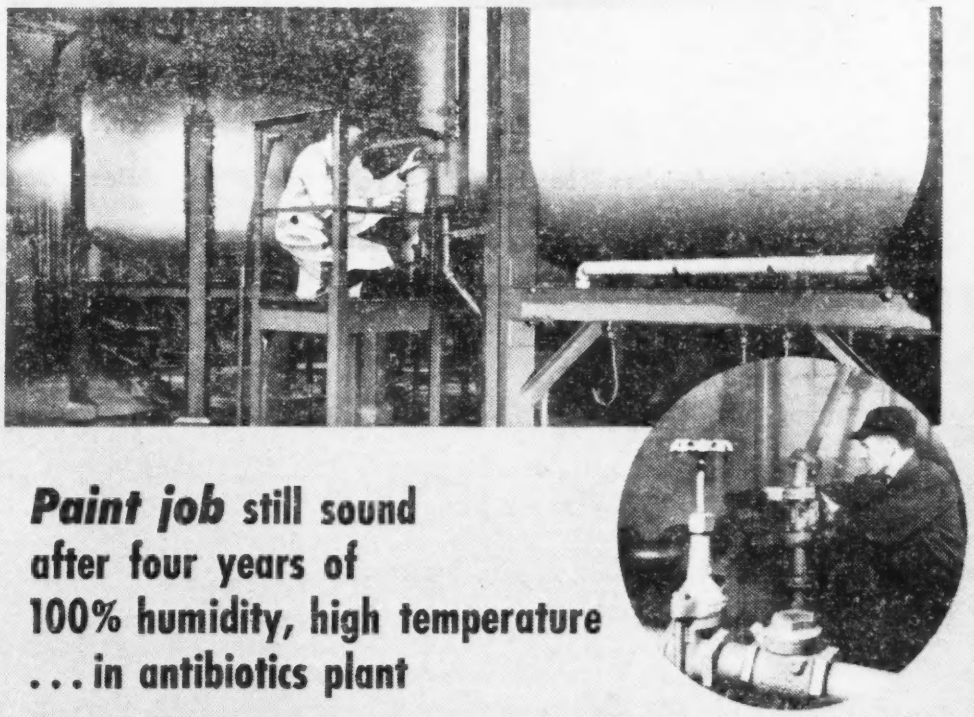
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 .07¼
refd., bgs lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.03 - —
table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.23 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib dms lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, ump., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras roo bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .19½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .26 - —
nat., bgs lb. .16½- —
Salvarodian, natural, bgs lb. .17½- —
Indian, natural, bgs lb. .20½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .50 - .51
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .48 - .49
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .46 - .47
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .84½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .84½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .84⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .84⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .61½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .61¾- —
250-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots, dms., 1,000 oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —

Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq. 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.10 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. ogs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd. bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —

Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. 29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms. works gal. 59 67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. 46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- .13¼
Bifluoride bbls. c.l. works, frt. equaled lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10

EPON® RESIN does it!



***Paint job* still sound after four years of 100% humidity, high temperature ... in antibiotics plant**

All surfaces, except stainless steel, are protected by Epon resin-based paint formulated by David E. Long Corp., New York 17, N.Y.

HERE'S HOW...

PAINT LEADS A HARD LIFE in the steamy antibiotics plant of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works. Day in and day out, paint endures live steam and high temperatures. The coating on the processing equipment is exposed to hydrochloric acid and caustic soda. All surfaces take frequent hosing and scrubbing.

No ordinary paint would stand up to such usage. Epon resin-based coatings were applied in the Spring of 1952 throughout the plant ... on walls and ceilings, on all metal piping except stainless steel, on all processing equipment. This Epon resin ester paint, dried at room temperatures, has given complete resistance to corrosion by chemicals and moisture, excellent adhesion to metals, plaster and concrete, and because of its glossy finish has reduced dust settling.

Four years after it was brushed on, the Epon resin paint looks sound and new. And the Chief Engineer has no intention of repainting this year!

Paint users everywhere now know the advantages of Epon resin-based formulations. Your Shell Chemical salesman will explain how Epon resins can improve your own formulations. Write or telephone for the brochures, "Epon Resins for Surface Coatings" and "Epon Resin Esters for Surface Coatings."

Epon resins are the epoxy polymers made exclusively by Shell Chemical Corporation.

SHELL

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION

380 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Atlanta • Boston • Chicago
Cleveland • Detroit • Houston
Los Angeles • Newark • New York
San Francisco • St. Louis

IN CANADA
Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices higher. ½c

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots. lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).

Sodium hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate),
pea crystals, bgs. 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% chys., dms. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 135.50 -140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
Sodium, metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - 7.65
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - 8.10

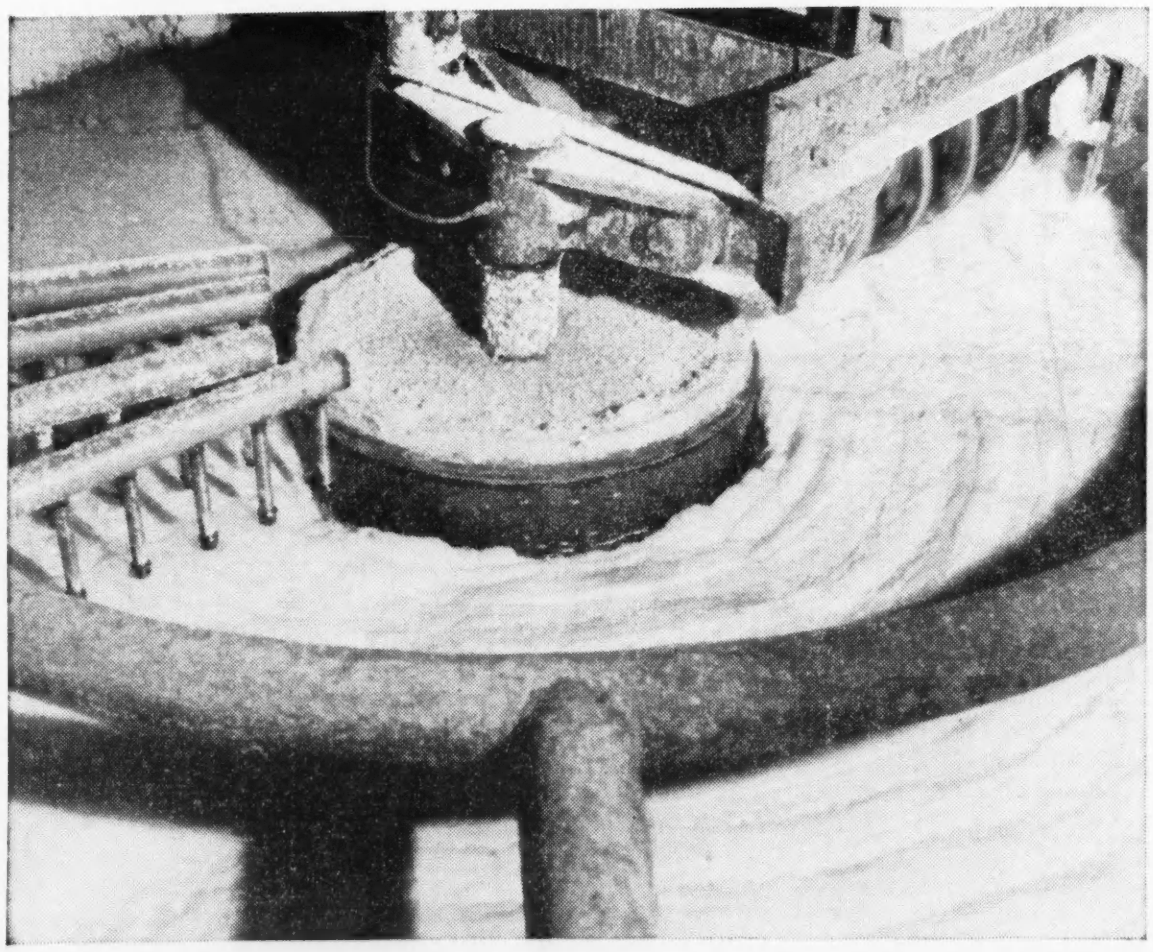
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 10 lbs. 5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —
USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., orks 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 -11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .571 - .625
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite),
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —

West End doubles capacity of sodium sulfate plant

Acceptance of West End Sodium Sulfate has spread so rapidly that we are enlarging our plant to produce over 100,000 tons a year. Even at this rate we are tapping less than 50% of our natural raw material supply. This output and reserve provides industry with a dependable source of highest quality sodium sulfate to serve its growing needs. Samples, prices and freight schedules will be submitted gladly on request. Please include specifications.



WEST END **West End Chemical Company**
SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIFORNIA

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.30
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose(see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.51.50 -52.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .785 - .795
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .97 - .98
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .909 - 1.183
hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .79⅝- .80⅝
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .964 - .984
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- Nom.
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¾- .10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .0745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.62 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.28.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.126.00 -128.00
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.122.00 -124.00
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton.31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs. works ton.38.00 - —
Imp. Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅜- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .06¾- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .08⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅛- —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅜- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .09 - .10¼
Siamese, medium, bgs., ex whse. lb. .06 - .06½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —

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Now Du Pont offers the only form of sodium nitrite that is free flowing *under all normal storage conditions.* Du Pont Pelletized Sodium Nitrite (pellets are 3/16" in diameter) may be stored in any quantity for prolonged periods of time without danger of "setting up." And because of its high density, this new form requires less storage space and is much easier to handle than either crystalline or solution sodium nitrite. You'll find these *greatly* improved storage properties will save you space . . . save you time . . . save you money. Du Pont Pelletized Sodium Nitrite is available for prompt delivery of commercial quantities from 9 warehouses throughout the country. The crystalline form of sodium nitrite is also available from Du Pont. For further information, call the nearest Du Pont sales office (listed at right) or mail coupon for specification data.

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CLEVELAND—1312 Nat. City Bank Bldg., Cleveland 14, O. MAin 1-6460
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Firm_____
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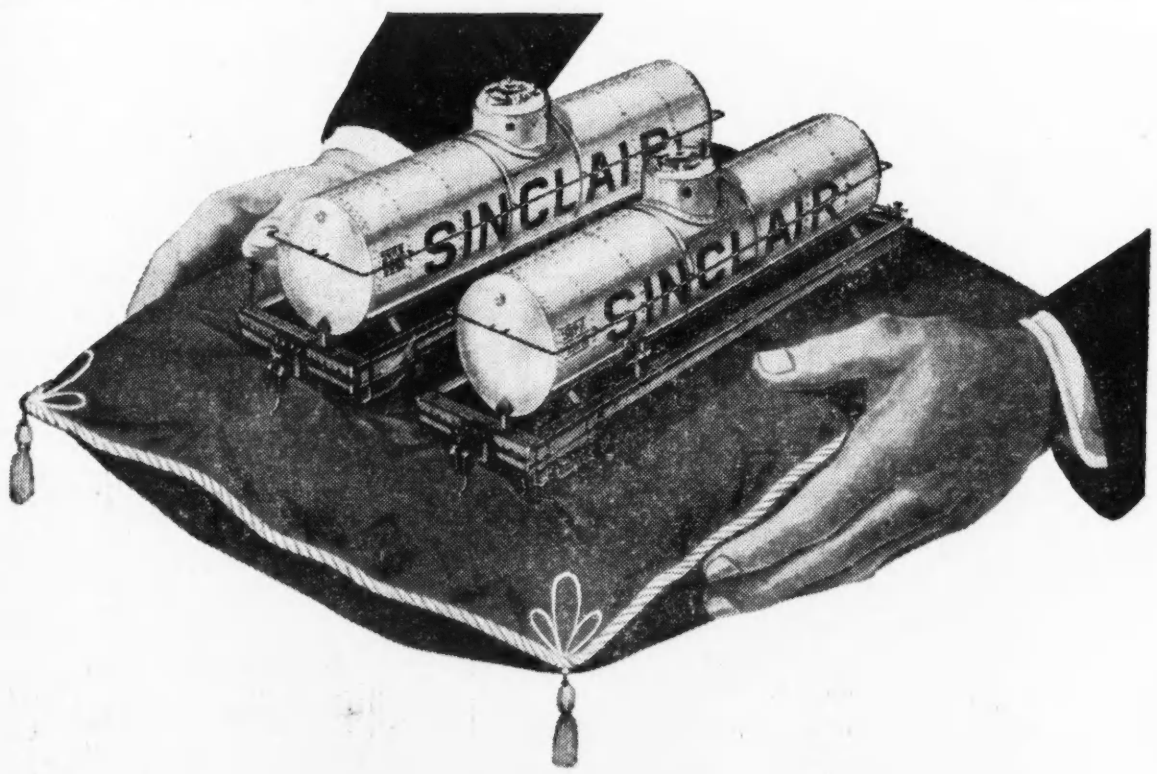
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate)
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74
Terpinol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾ - —
extra, dms lb. .41 .60
prime, dms lb. .30 .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 .75
prime, dms lb. .55 .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25

Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½ - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd lb. 8.00 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine nydrochloride USP, regular, fib. dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —

dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 - 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. .93⅜ - —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots ton. 147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalkings, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½ - —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - —

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate kilo. 136.00 - —
Acetate kilo. 185.00 - —
Acid succinate kilo. 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼ - .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½ - .12¼
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-3 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85



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U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton 140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .52 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.81.00 Nom.
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex-dock ton.57.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 - 9.00
whole, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks works lb .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 .03¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_6 complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.95.00 -96.00
merchantable bales, ex dock.ton.91.00 -92.00
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08⅜
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Wax, bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .67 - .68
Brazilian, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Central American, bgs lb. .67 - .68
Chilean, bgs lb. .69 - .70
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .77 - .79
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .76 - .78
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .67 - .69
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .72 - .73
refd., bgs. lb. .76 - .77
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 7c. per lb higher, 80 mesh 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .70 - .72
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
tech. bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow No 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.44 - 1.46
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Powdered carnauba wax price differential same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15 - .16
Wax, microcrystalline, 170-175° F. m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13½- .14½
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 .26
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .26 .27
180-185° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19½- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190-195°F, ASTM, penetration 2-7, white, ctns. 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35½- —
Wax, montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .29
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .23 - .24
German, bgs lb No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .93 - .95
tech., bgs lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 .33
cakes cs. lb 31 34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs ctns., works lb. 65 75
spot lb. 67¼ 72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin nat., bls. lb. .18 .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton 39.50 —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 56.00 —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).

—Continued on page 70

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Volume 170 **August 13, 1956** **No. 7**

High-Potential Trade Conference

The fifty-five days from now until October 7 should be devoted most earnestly to individual and group efforts in the direction of a full and proper appreciation of the significance, as well as the direct value, of the first European Distribution Congress, which is to be held in Milan, Italy, October 7 to 10. The announcement says that nearly 400 United States and European businessmen will attend the congress, which will be devoted to discussions of distribution problems and practices.

According to the conference director in this country, it will afford a "rare opportunity for European and American businessmen to exchange ideas on sales, marketing, and distribution problems." That would seem to be expecting too much. Businessmen are not generally inclined to tell even potential competitors really how they go about the job of disposing of their wares. Furthermore, those who have more than a superficial acquaintance with distribution problems know that what works well in one country will not always, if often, be very productive in another. The buying habits of a people are basic in the selection and development of successful methods of catering to them. That is why the problems of foreign trading are so different from those to be dealt with in domestic operations.

The best channel of approach that American businessmen can follow in their planning to sell goods in another country runs by way of study, analysis, and understanding of the advertising of domestic suppliers in that country. The difference from the general run of appeal and language used in this country is very often quite striking. There is a basic reason for that, which offers a very useful key, once it is properly grasped. When he has got a proper concept in that respect, it is possible for the American seller to use methods with which he is familiar in its application—and outrun native advertisers on their own track. The selection and application of methods requires special knowledge—there is as yet no such a thing as an automatic key, and there are American methods which cannot be adapted to any philosophy of business relations other than that on which they are based.

The providing of knowledge of that and other selectively useful types is what makes the NSE Graduate School of Sales Management and Marketing so attractive. Any reliable picture of the commercial economy of this or any other country will clearly show that there is a large and serious need for fundamental and technical developments that will overcome the lag of distribution behind the progress of production. Selling has very much to learn.

The Milan conference has been referred to as a world trade parley. It is to be hoped that it will contribute something toward a proper recognition of what world trade (commercial economic relations) can do and must do to remedy the ill-feeling that has fallen upon the people of this country as a result of public reactions in other countries to the inevitable effects on their politics, by way of their politicians, of this country's often poorly advised and more often poorly directed endeavors to apply political economic relations by way of financial aid to the relief of their social and commercial needs.

World trade is the greatest power for world welfare. Those fifty-five days until October 7 cannot be better employed than in the development of plans and purposes in world trade for presentation and promotion at Milan.

Air Pollution Study Set

Presidential approval ten days ago gave federal statutorial authorization for the study of smoke and other air pollution in the tristate area by the Interstate Sanitation Commission of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York. That will be a most important undertaking. It will also be a big job, much too big for the commission to handle satisfactorily without the unstinted collaboration of every producer of smoke, fume, vapor, or other air-pollutant in the area—industrial, municipal, domestic, and traffic.

Air pollution must be stopped where it starts. That is why it persists; why it steadily worsens. The job is too difficult and too costly to be handled effectively with existing facilities. Some, yes most, industries are doing a very good job in their units; but they are not able to reach all offenders by means of any volunteer plan. That is why there is a tristate agency, and it is also why that agency must have federal authority. Its biggest need is for adequate local authority, facilities, and collaboration.

Air pollution has its natural, as well as its man-made, elements. Meteorological conditions are one of the biggest contributors because they provide the blanket that keeps the man-made effluents from being properly dissipated. That is why one of the most effective methods of combatting air pollution is the application of means of overcoming atmospheric static and creating adequate and appropriate currents of air.

Other effective physical means of controlling air pollution are those applied at the source or the outlet of an offensive effluent. Today's technological potentialities make such means quite practicable when the inseparable human factor is what it should be—an assurance which is not at all easy to effect. In all segments of community relations, the element of human error or disregard stands high among the worst offenders. It also is usually the most difficult to deal with effectively—the working knowledge of human relations being far from adequate. That, of course, is where politics enters the pollution-control picture, more often with other than a helpful purpose, so that the enactment of effective regulations is made difficult, if not impossible, and their enforcement usually comes to naught.

The chemical aspects of the air pollution problem and its satisfactory solution are of particular interest and importance in all connections. Much can be done, much has been done by reason of individual considerateness to stop the emission of obnoxious fumes from operations involving chemical processes. There is still a necessity that means be developed to prevent reactions in airborne fumes under the influence of sunlight which result in the formation of obnoxious, even noxious, components, of which ozone is typical.

It can reasonably be expected that the potential industrial contributors to pollution of the tristate area's atmosphere will collaborate with heart, head, and hands in the federally authorized studies and in the application of their results. A measure of collaboration and compliance on the part of domestic contributors can be attained by means of relatively simple local regulations, applicable also to offending municipal operations. Dealing effectively with what is often the worst contribution—the exhaust fumes from motor traffic—will continue to present a large and difficult problem, the solving of which has not yet been more than slightly approached.

Farm Business Needed

It will cost American taxpayers almost a quarter-billion dollars to pay for the farm crops that nobody will get this year. That is the official estimate on the basis of the soil-banking of 10,720,748 acres of crop lands by almost a half-million "farmers." So much for the latest venture in governmentalized agriculture.

It now begins to look as though the government will have to make an expansion of its other agricultural scheme—pawnshopping of products—to meet the demands of today's embuttered successors of the embattled farmers of historic Lexington and Concord. A newly organized group of dairymen in four states has told President Eisenhower and their several governors that they are going to withhold their milk from the public and dump it "unless their economic status is improved."

Apparently the governmental regulating of the marketing of milk does not permit the producers to make a profit; so, naturally, they want government to make up the difference—whatever may be the actual cause. That, of course, brings up the question of why government, federal or state, should fix prices for milk which do not permit producers to do more than, if as much as, break even, while big distributors are continuously reporting increased earnings. If government is going to tell business—including especially the practice of farming which in large part falls far short of being businesslike—what it may charge for its products, it should make the restriction run all the way to the consumer. At least one of the four states from which the dumping threat has come has set a minimum price at which milk may be supplied.

Of course, it would be much better in many ways if government kept its hands and its nose entirely out of all business in farm products, and farmers got back on their own feet and assumed their proper role and share in that important business. The fact that they are not meeting that responsibility to themselves, largely attributable to the uneconomic interest of government in that direction, underlies most, if not all of their troubles. They, far more than any other producing group—and that is saying a great deal—need to learn and to apply distribution methods that measure up to their ability and propensity to produce.

There is a marketing division in the United States Department of Agriculture. There is no evidence in farm business conditions that that agency is doing anything to instill a working interest in marketing among farmers. It would be far better for all concerned—and it would save money for everybody—if the business organizations at all levels in this country could and would collaborate with similar agricultural organizations to put the farmer in business in the manner and to the extent that are necessary for his own good and for that of the more than 165,000,000 consumers of his products.

Washington Talks It Over

Drug Industry Will Closely Watch Hearing Coming Up This Week on Over-Counter Hydrocortisone Ointment

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Much of the interest of the drug industry will be centered this week on the hearings to be held Wednesday by the Food and Drug Administration on the question of putting hydrocortisone ointments on the unrestricted drug list available for sale to the public over the counter.

The question is not so much as to whether the drug is safe for use by the directions on the label, as it is the policy of requiring drugs to go over the counter.

The question which now is being faced for the first time has its origin in the Durham-Humphrey amendment to the food and drug act passed by congress several years ago. The purpose of the law primarily was to do away with the practice of one manufacturer labeling his drug for prescription sale only, while another producer of the same product offered his drug for sale over the counter. The practice raised many problems for the pharmacist and the physician.

But now, the question has arisen as to whether it was wise to change the old policy because the law makes no distinction for that gray area between drugs which are toxic or harmful, unless administered under the supervision of a physician, and those drugs which can be safely used by the lay public under adequate directions on the label.

Hydrocortisone ointments appear to fall within that area. Laboratory technicians of some of the producers say they are safe and by law must be sold only over the counter. The dermatologists claim otherwise.

The fact that it is a dispute between the manufacturers and their customers has added interest to the hearings, but what is more important is the basis on which the FDA must administer the law. Being in no position to conduct the necessary clinical tests to determine the safety of a drug, the FDA must necessarily rely on the research records of industry.

There is no compulsion on the manufacturers to make these records available to FDA. If on second thought the hydrocortisone ointment producers decide against submitting their data for the record, the FDA may find itself in a difficult position to carry out the congressional policy expressed in the law.

Atomic Energy Squabble

A controversy that has developed between the chairman of the joint congressional atomic energy committee, Sen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, and the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Lewis L. Strauss, over the permit for construction of a nuclear power reactor in the Detroit, Mich., area is going to have repercussions in congress next year.

The senator has given notice that he intends to seek a reorganization of the AEC so as to separate its functions into two different groups by establishing one group to carry on research, development and production activities, and the other to handle the licensing and regulatory functions.

His particular complaint at the moment is an alleged failure of the commission to give adequate consideration to the report of its advisory committee on reactor safeguards which raised grave doubts as to the safety of the proposed reactor. But how a division of the functions of AEC into two groups would correct this fault is difficult to perceive.

Rather, if what Sen. Anderson claims is true, it would seem to observers that the principles established and followed in most other quasi-judicial agencies of conducting hearings and resting decisions on findings of fact would be a better approach. In this way, the commission would still remain at the top and in control of the whole AEC program and there wouldn't be the likelihood of a number of different agencies in the field duplicating and overlapping each other.

Vitamin salesman without portfolio

This is Frank Dowe. He handles our sales of vitamins A and E in the New York area. He's shopping for a brief case because his wife says that anybody who is anybody ought to carry one. So the salesman shows Frank one with a big pocket for samples. No samples in this business, says Frank. So the salesman shows him one with a big pocket for catalogs. No catalogs in this business, says Frank. So the salesman shows him one that looks dressy but doesn't hold anything. But Frank thinks he looks ok as he is and buys a handbag for his wife instead.

Frank doesn't need a brief case because he's selling service as much as a product. Back of him are a group of men who have devoted a large part of their working lives to doing basic research on vitamins A and E. Also a production capacity capable of meeting your day-to-day requirements from stock. If you ever need any help with formulation or utilization problems, or any information on our product, give us a call. Frank's office is on the 16th floor of the International Building of Rockefeller Center, and, although he's almost never there, his girl will give him the message. ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y.

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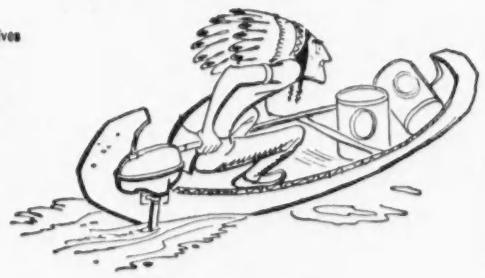

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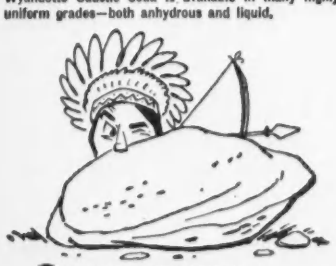

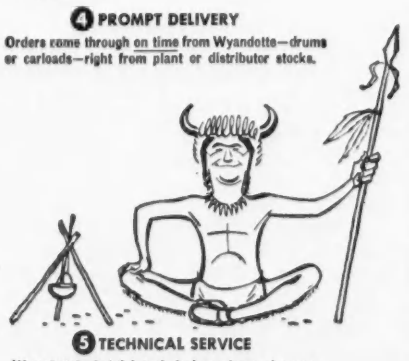

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Heavy Chemicals

The steel strike was at an end last week, and as blast furnaces returned to production, hopes rose in the chemical industry for a record fourth quarter. The strike at the works of one alkali producer also ended. While in effect, the dispute halted output of caustic soda and potash, chlorine and a number of chlorinated organics. Another labor dispute continued to tie up alkali output at a large producing plant.

The aluminum strike, regarded currently as only of short duration pending the drawing up of a formal agreement, failed to have much effect on inventories. Stocks in the hands of producers and consumers appeared adequate to weather the walkout.

Prices for pig, ingot and a number of aluminum chemicals were increased following settlement of the labor dispute, owing to an increase in labor costs.

Prospects for the mineral acids market improved with the end of the steel strike. Orders began to come in heavily for nitric, sulfuric, hydrochloric and other acids used in steel processing and fabricating.

The chlorine market picture varied with locale. Some sections of the country were reporting tight spots in supply, due to the strike just ended, while in other areas, producers were looking for new business.

Current consuming demand was lackadaisical for many items. Rayon continued to putter along at levels about similar to 1954, resulting in only fair activity in caustic soda, sulfuric acid, zinc sulfate, and a number of organic chemicals.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 4 at 96.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 97.2 percent for the previous week and 96.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Market outlook was more optimistic with return to operation by the steel industry, and forecasts of new automobile production. Current business was slow.

Acid, Hydrochloric—While current business was slow, demand was expected to snap back sharply following the resuming of operations by steel producers.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Stainless steel demand was expected to pick up sharply following the end of the steel strike. Interest was well sustained for refrigerant and propellant manufacture, as well as glass industry use.

Acid, Nitric — Orders from steel consumers and fabricators began to pour in following the termination of the steel walkout last week. It was predicted that business would continue strong through the fourth quarter.

Acid, Phosphoric — The market was quiet, with prices unchanged. Buying interest was showing some signs of recovery from the midsummer vacation shutdown period. Supplies were plentiful.

Acid, Sulfuric—Buying interest began to revive following the crippling effects of the steel strike. Agricultural interest was slow, and little improvement was seen for the near future.

Demand for use in manufacture of pigments, alcohols, rayon, and petroleum products continued in moderately good volume, and was expected to climb during the rest of the year.

Steel production was estimated at 52.4 percent of capacity, or 1,290,000 tons last week, as against actual output of 415,000 tons, or 16.9 percent of capacity the previous week, according to figures compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Actual output one year ago last week was 2,157,000 tons, or 89.4 percent of 1955 capacity.

Alumina, Calcined—This, and a number of other chemicals connected directly with alumina and aluminum production, was expected to undergo price advances, due to increases in labor costs as a result of the aluminum industry strike.

Barium Carbonate — Prices continued firm and unchanged. Material continued to move out to consumers for several end uses at a good clip.

Calcium Chloride — Demand continued to hold up well for dust control on secondary roads. Supplies were about in balance with inquiry.

Price Trends

Advanced

Silver, ⅝c. per oz.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12, 1955
101.96	101.96	101.87	98.40

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chlorine—The end of a strike at the works of a chlorine producer was believed to have eased supplies from their previous tight position. Even during the strike, demand was such that only local squeezes occurred.

Buying interest was expected to recover from the midsummer lull, and materialize strongly for use in chlorinated organics, paper and pulp, textile, water and sewage treatment, and other applications.

Copper Sulfate—Production of copper sulfate in June declined 9 percent from May levels, and shipments were off 6 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments have been less than production for several months, and stocks in June rose 10 percent. At the June rate of shipments, stocks were sufficient for about three weeks' needs.

Foreign trade data for June are not available. Imports in May were seventy-one tons from Chile, and exports amounted to 1,506 tons.

Gross weight production in June declined to 6,252 tons from 6,868 tons produced in May, and was lower than the monthly average for 1955.

Shipments in June declined to 5,812 tons from 6,168 tons in May, and were lower than the average monthly shipment rate of 6,593 tons in 1955.

Fluorspar — Production of fluorspar from domestic mines totaled 60,900 short tons in the first quarter of 1956, and shipments totaled 64,900 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Imports during this period reached 100,300 short tons, an increase of about 16 percent over imports reported for the fourth quarter of 1955. Consumption of all grades of fluorspar totaled 158,200 short tons which compares with usage of 151,300 short tons in the last quarter of 1955.

Production and shipments of domestic metallurgical grade fluorspar were 14,200 short tons and 20,600 short tons respectively in the first quarter. Compared with production and shipment tonnages in the preceding quarter, these figures represent decreases of 59 percent and 27 percent respectively.

Shipments of metallurgical grade reported in the first quarter totaled 15,700 short tons from Illinois and Kentucky and 4,900 short tons from Montana, Nevada and Utah. In the first quarter of 1955, output of domestic metallurgical grade fluorspar totaled 11,300 short tons and shipments 14,200 short tons.

Domestic production of acid grade and ceramic grade fluorspar increased slightly over the fourth quarter of 1955. Shipments of acid grade fluorspar from the mines declined to 37,400 short tons, or about 6 percent, and shipments of ceramic grade declined to 6,800 short tons or about 1 percent from the preceding quarter.

Consumption of fluorspar in the first quarter of 1956 totaled 158,200 short tons, the largest quantity since the second quarter of 1953 when 159,700 short tons were consumed. Leading in the consumption of fluorspar were the steel plants with 71,600 short tons; this represents an increase of about 5 percent over the previous quarter.

Fluorspar consumed at hydrofluoric acid, glass and enamel plants increased, whereas a slight decline was noted in iron foundries and other industries.

Soda Ash—The glass industry continued to be an active consumer of dense ash. So far, it was indicated that the aluminum strike had not had much effect on the sales of light ash.

Paper industry demand for light ash

Heavy Chemicals

held up well, following a slow period previously, as consuming plants shut down for repair and vacation periods. Chemical inquiry was well sustained.

Soda, Caustic—One plant, previously strikebound, returned to operation last week. Another producer was still shut down by labor disputes, and a sizable portion of capacity was held out of the market.

However, it was conceded that caustic soda supplies were ample for current needs, and that inventories in the hands of both producers and consumers were substantial.

Paper industry demand remained strong. Rayon intake was said to be running close to 1954 levels. Inquiry was well sustained for chemical applications.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The aluminum strike was over. Following signing of a formal agreement, workers returned to the job on Friday.

Immediately on settlement, prices were boosted 1c. per pound for pig and ingot by a major producer. Others were expected to follow shortly.

Copper—There was little demand, but prices were firm. Custom smelters here advanced prices to 39¾c. per pound, spot, for electrolytic, and export was raised to 40c. per pound, f.a.s. ports.

Lake and electrolytic domestic copper continued priced at 40c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Foreign electrolytic was quoted at 40c., delivered US destinations, and fire refined, 38¾c., same basis.

Magnesium—Production of primary magnesium during the second quarterly period of 1956 was 18,538 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. This was a decrease of 54 tons below production during the first quarter.

During the second quarterly period of 1956, the two electrolytic plants produced primary magnesium at a higher rate than their combined annual rated capacity. Primary magnesium was also produced throughout this period, at the silicothermic plant at Canaan, Connecticut.

Mercury—Metal was quoted at $255 to $257 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Selenium—Production of metallic selenium and selenium compounds in May, 1956, was 96,440 pounds of contained selenium, according to reports received from selenium producers by the Bureau of Mines.

The output was 7.5 percent greater than the April production of 89,699 pounds, and 35.9 and 37.8 percent above the average monthly production in 1955 and 1954, respectively. Shipments in May, 1956, totaled 96,949 pounds of contained selenium, compared with 98,282 pounds shipped in April.

General selenium imports to the United States in April were 16,680 pounds. Imports of selenium received from Canada in April totaled 16,680 pounds compared with March imports of 22,390 pounds, according to statistics furnished by the Department of Commerce.

Silver—Bullion rose to 90¾c. per ounce, spot, last week.

Tin—Metal fluctuated narrowly, and was quoted at 98⅝c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

In May Malaya mined 5,361 long tons of tin-in-concentrates, as against 5,290 tons in April, and 5,115 tons in May, 1955, according to the Malayan Tin Bureau.

Exports of Straits tin from Malaya in May were 5,811 long tons, as against 5,687 long tons in April, and 5,101 tons in May, 1955.

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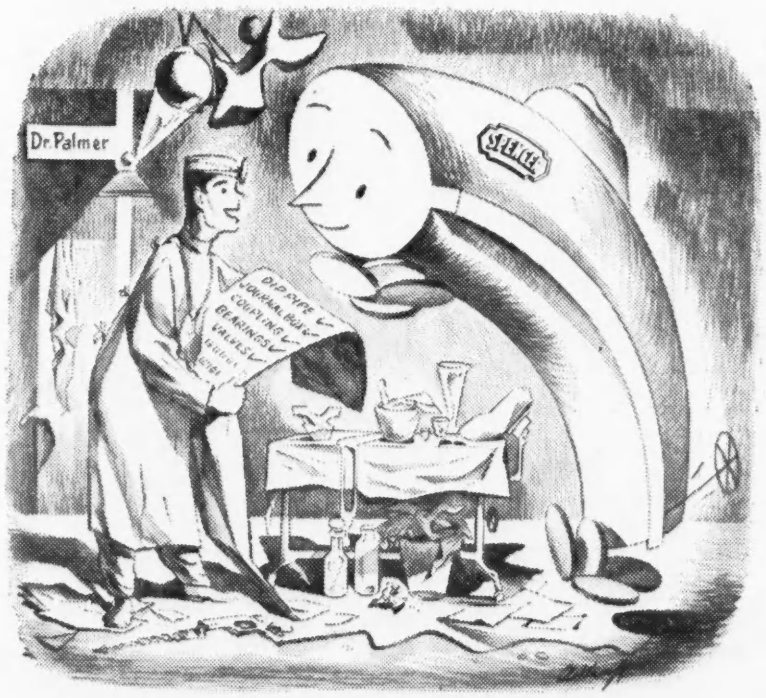

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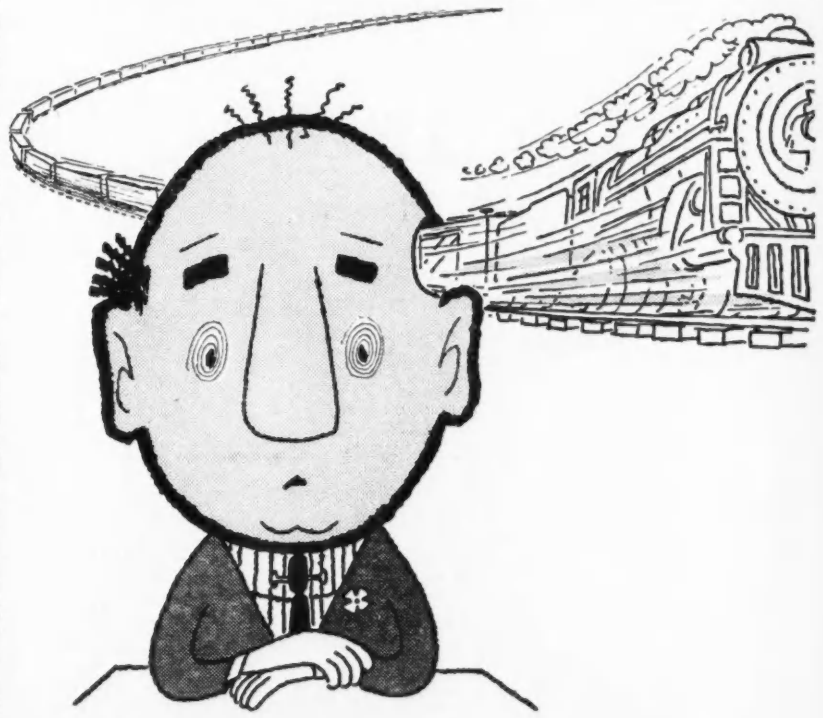

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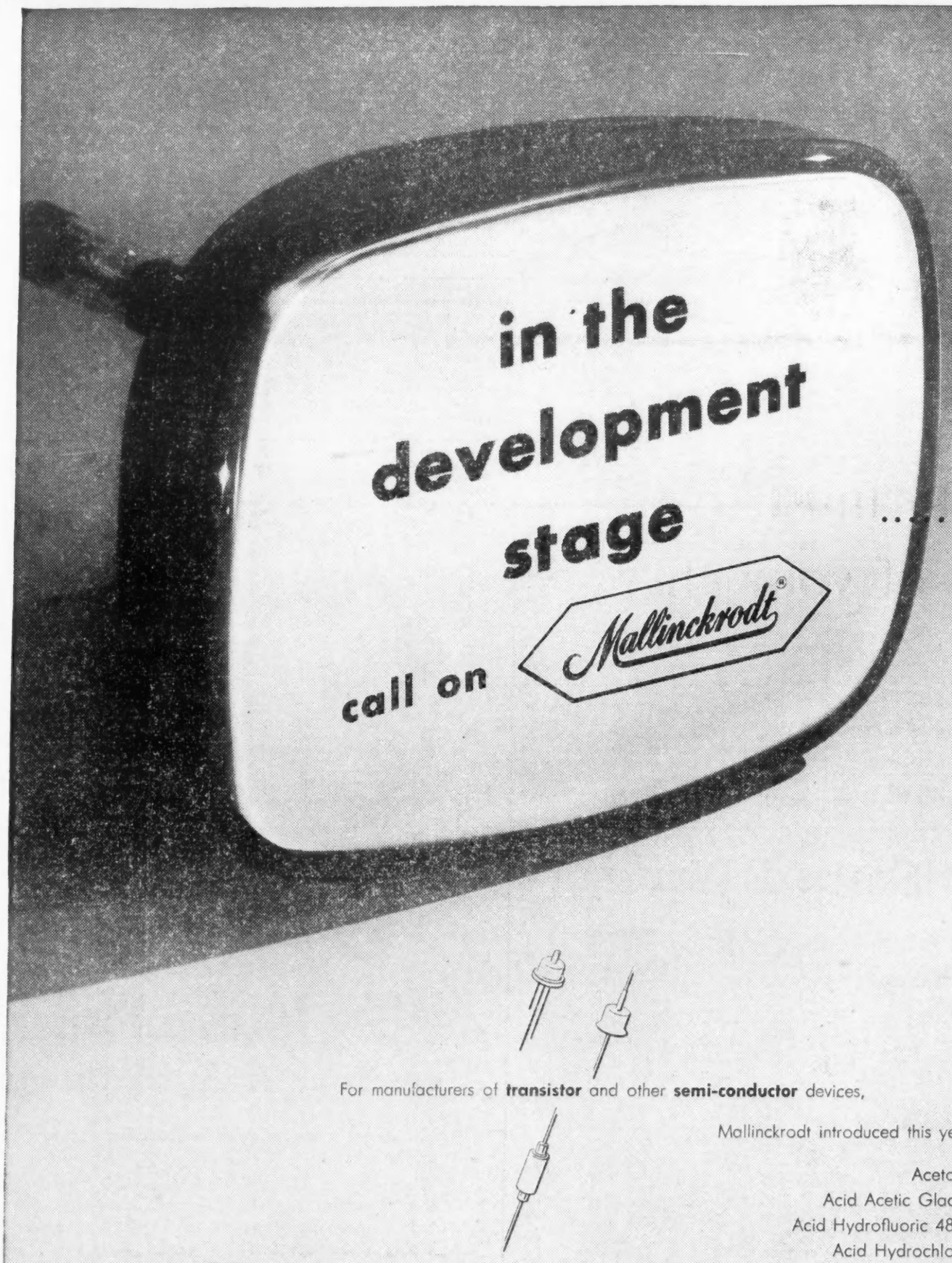

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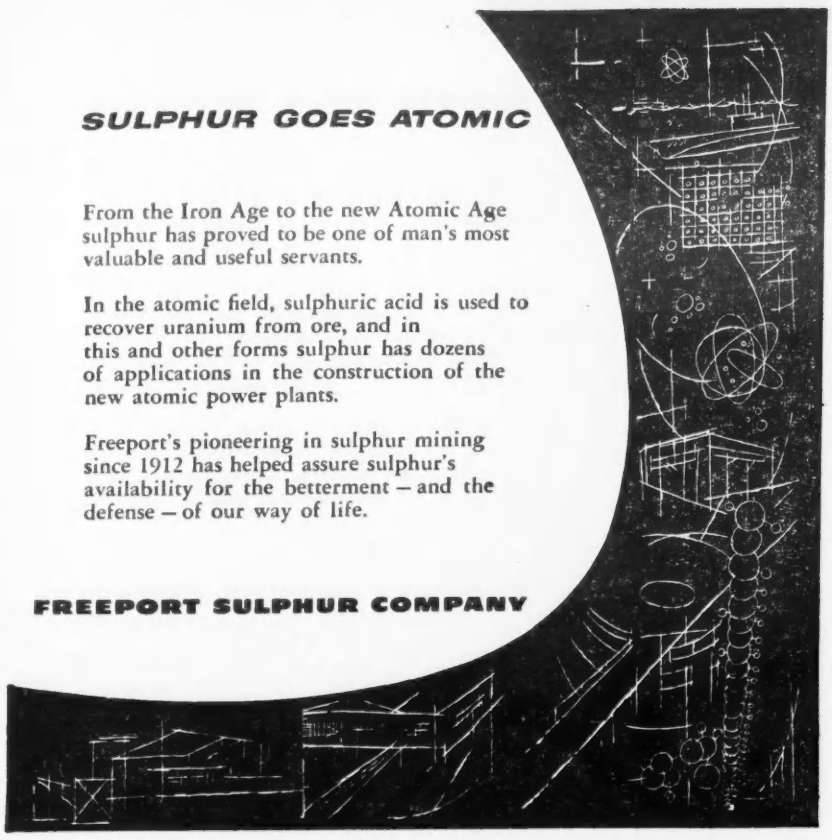
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Hercules to Add

—Continued from page 3

expansion program, the capacity of this unit will now be increased to 6 million pounds of para-cresol annually. The production capacity of di-tert-buty-para-cresol will also be doubled.

Company officials said that the extensive addition to production facilities is a result of rapidly expanding markets for para-cresol and its derivatives.

One of the expanding markets is in the manufacture of anisic aldehyde, which is being used in increasing quantities to make a special type of synthetic hormone.

Para-cresol is also a fast-growing raw material for the production of antioxidants. Hercules officials revealed that the company has under development a new antioxidant using para-cresol as one of the basic raw materials.

Markets for di-tert-butyl-para-cresol are also expanding rapidly, particularly as an antioxidant in the petroleum industry and in the animal food industry. Recently developed applications in poultry feed alone show large-scale potentialities, Hercules said.

Hercules' Higgins plant at Gibbstown has been in operation for less than two years, and was designed and built with future expansion in mind. The Hercules cumene-oxidation process for the production of phenol, acetone, and related products is used at the plant, and the beginning of operations in early 1955 marked the entry of the company into this entirely new field.

The process and the plant are so versatile that if the market for a product, such as para-cresol, expands rapidly, the expansion can easily be incorporated into the existing plant layout, Hercules explained.

High Nutrient Fertilizer

—Continued from page 7

three primary nutrients—nitrogen, phosphoric oxide, and potash—the report by USDA's Agricultural Research Service shows an increase in secondary- and trace-nutrient materials of 165,000 tons, or about 27 percent above 1953-54. These secondary materials are used for special crops and specific areas where they are needed.

The south Atlantic region still leads in total fertilizer tonnage used. However, east north central region with less total tonnage, leads in the consumption of primary nutrients. The south Atlantic region consumed 6,081,000 tons of fertilizer containing 1,362,000 tons of primary nutrients, while the east north central region used 1,446,000 tons of nutrients in its total fertilizer consumption of 4,517,000 tons.

The consumption of fertilizer mixtures in the United States by classes shows that N-P-K mixtures made up 91 percent of the tonnage of all mixtures. Grades 3-12-12 and 5-10-10 were the most used of the mixtures. Each comprise over 9 percent of the total.

Hooker Consolidates

—Continued from page 7

tration building, while the Hooker administration building, where much of the sales department has been located, will later be devoted entirely to administration and legal department offices.

Recent sales department changes include the consolidation of Hooker and Durez Chicago sales offices at 1 North LaSalle street, the transfer of Hooker's plastics sales group from Niagara Falls to the Durez Plastics Division plant at North Tonawanda, N. Y., as a responsibility of that division, and uniting of the Durez and Hooker advertising staffs at Niagara Falls.

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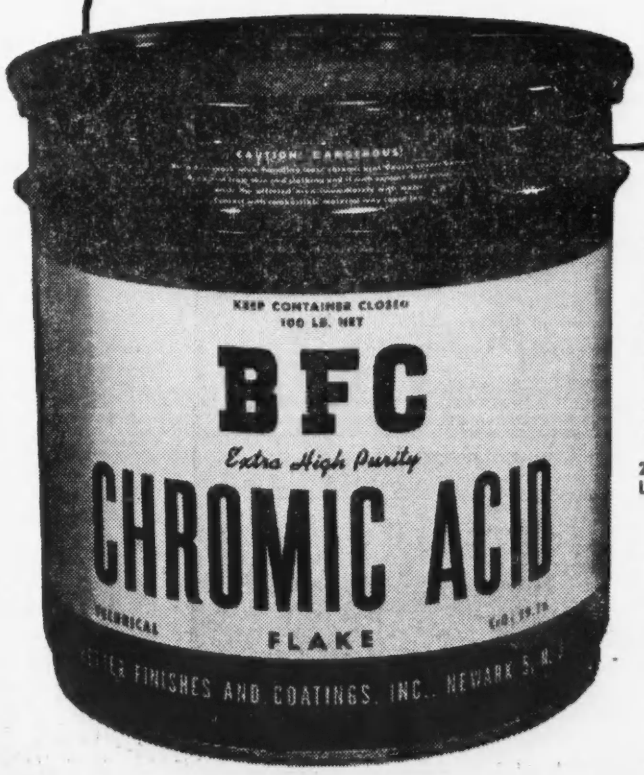

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Atomic Forum Sets Conference Plans

—Continued from page 7

riety of subjects of interest not only to technical and management people from the industry itself, but also to individuals whose firms are contemplating entry into the field either as suppliers of equipment and materials or as users of this new energy source.

Panel subjects include:—Economics of power reactor systems, impact of atomic energy on the law, radiation utilization, new power reactor concepts, elements of nuclear power costs, insurance problems, new reactor projects, reactor materials, information requirements of the atomic industry, research programs and facilities, international developments, and impact of atomic energy on other fields.

The conference will be highlighted by three luncheons and an all-conference banquet. One luncheon will feature an address by Willis Gale, chairman of Commonwealth Edison Company. This function is jointly sponsored by the forum and the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Franz Joseph Strauss, Atomic Energy Minister for West Germany will address a second luncheon, and the third will hear a discussion of "Atomic Energy and the Law." This latter session is jointly sponsored with the Chicago Bar Association and the law schools of Chicago University and Northwestern University. The all-conference banquet will feature an address by Atomic Energy Commissioner, Harold S. Vance.

The week will also be marked by a number of special events in addition to the Trade Fair:—A tour of Argonne National Laboratory; a special one-day program for selected high school students on "careers in nuclear science and engineering," sponsored by the forum committee on education and the Chicago Junior Chamber of Commerce, at Navy Pier; scheduled visits to the Armour Research Foundation industrial research reactor, via buses from Navy Pier; and meetings of such forum committees as reactor materials, nuclear instrumentation, and education.

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Huntington Laboratories has plants in Huntington, Ind., Philadelphia and Toronto, Canada.

Southern States Appoints

Southern States Chemical Company, Atlanta, Ga., has announced the promotion of Richard M. Jones to the position of sales manager. Mr. Jones will be succeeded by Aaron C. Groce as South Carolina sales representative at the company's office in Greenville, S. C.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market, in spite of the buffeting it has been taking from the innumerable factors effecting it over the past months, appeared to be moving on a relatively even level. Dealers attribute this in part to the end of the steel strike which, though it hasn't effected the petroleum derivatives field directly, has enough strength in the general economy picture to effect monthly and even weekly sales figures. Another factor, also connected with the steel strike, has been the depletion of stores of material. This has been particularly helpful, of course, with material that was becoming a glut on the market. However, it also set up with greater strength the stuffs that had been showing good sales figures. Detracting factors have been the influx of foreign material at cheaper prices; the decline of automotive industry sales, and the slowly falling-off seasonal sales.

The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in August, 1956, is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 7,110,000 barrels daily compared with 7,050,000 forecast for July, 1956. Total gasoline demand was estimated at 127,000,000 barrels for August, a gasoline yield of 43.7 percent and total crude runs of 7,980,000 barrels daily.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 – 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12, 1955
105.47	105.47	105.47	104.42

For Current Prices see Page **9**

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—A multitude of factors continue to keep this market in an unsteady position, though producers contend and with some justification that movement, even unsteady as it is, is upward. A major detractor from the strength of the market, dealers noted, has been the deflection of the automotive industry from its previous firm production record. Benzol has felt this deflection primarily through its rubber supply (styrene) connections. Another blow to the market has been the introduction into the spot and domestic markets of foreign material selling and less than the going rate. Though dealers contended that the new material didn't depress the market, there were rumors to the contrary from certain quarters. The third factor touching the market, of course, has been the steel strike. Now, with production about to commence full swing again, dealers and producers claim that the impetus might touch benzol and the rest of the related markets.

Cleaners Naphtha—Dealers here concurred with producers in reporting a good market and production for this commodity in spite of the decline of the seasonal period. Though sales continue to show the inroads created by the growth of the synthetic clothing market, dealers noted that the damage this year, since it was anticipated, was less than that of last year. They also reported that new channels of usage had been developed after last years soft summer market. This later outlet is the major hope for the market, one producer reported. The synthetic material is expected to continue to encompass more and more of the summer clothing market. Though this doesn't completely preclude the use of cleaners naphtha, it does curtail its uses.

Toluol—Dealers here continued to report no change in this market in spite of the relief offered by the one month shutdown of the steel industry during the strike period. Originally, it was anticipated that the period of respite would close off supply of coal tar material, thus forcing buyers to reach into the heavy stocks of petroleum. However, the strike was of such short duration that no real variation in the original situation was noticed. With coke oven now back in production, and steel producers probably stepping up production in order to meet commitments made prior to the strike, dealers feel that the extensive softness of the pre-strike period will return. The influx of foreign material during the strike period also has left its mark. The only hope for dealers now, they claim, like in new channels of outlet, such as the development of toluol as a chemical raw material, a process that has been going on for some years.

Xylol—The strength of this market continued unabated last week, dealers reported, in spite of the ending of the steel industry strike. Producers reported that the position of the market has not drastically shifted in spite of the eruption of the strike. Good strength had been true in the market prior to the strike. During the strike's duration, the market firmed, but still was not out of hand. Now, with the end of the strike, and the knowledge of further supply from the coke oven people, the situation should simplify somewhat, though demand is still very high.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 28 totaled 277,040,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 274,927,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,113,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,979,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 134,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Production of this commodity for May was computed by the Bureau of Mines at 4,431,000 barrels or a daily average of 143,000 barrels. The figure for the previous month was 4,382,000 barrels; the figure for May, 1955, was 3,453,000 barrels. Production for January-May inclusive amounted to 21,728,000 barrels as compared with the 16,936,000 barrels computed for the same period of 1955.

Butane production totalled 171,607,000 gallons during the month of May the Bureau of Mines noted. The breakdown was 112,051,000 gallons produced at plants and 59,556,000 gallons at refineries. Stocks reportedly were computed at 126,874,000 gallons at plants, terminals and underground. The figure was somewhat higher than the previous months tally of 111,526,000 gallons. Demand was said to be 34,986,000 gallons for deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline and 118,669,000 gallons for other uses.

Waxes

Domestic demand for petroleum waxes during the month of May, according to the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 362,000 barrels or a daily average of 12,000 barrels per month. The figure showed an advance over both the previous month demand figure of 322,000 barrels and the May, 1955, figure of 326,000 barrels. The January-May tally, inclusive, amounted to 1,842,000 barrels as compared with the 1,664,000 barrels tallied for the same period in the previous year.

Stocks during May amounted to 550,000 barrels as compared with the 502,000 barrels computed for the previous month and the 554,000 barrels for the month of May, 1955. January-May inclusive tallies amounted to 550,000 barrels for May as compared with the 554,000 barrel figure computed for the same period of 1955.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended July 27 indicate a decrease in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,086,000 barrels, a decrease of 25,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,990,000 barrels were 86,000 barrels below the preceding week and 413,000 barrels above the week ended July 29, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 968,000 barrels daily compared with 1,095,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending July 27 crude oil production averaged 7,092,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 8,017,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,006,000 barrels daily.

Aliphatic Organics

Although the overall impact of the steel strike on the consumption of aliphatic organic chemicals was considerably less than in other areas, producers were relieved that the steel industry has been coming back into full scale production for the first time in over five weeks. The outlook for the balance of the year was reportedly excellent and the supply picture was one of adequacy, for the most part, it was said. Pricewise, however, there was a strong possibility that drum quotations would be raised further this year as a logical conclusion of the expected rise in the price of steel drums.

An across-the-board price cut of 3 cents per pound was announced last week in thiourea. The decline was the third reduction in the price of this chemical in three years aggregating an overall reduction of 13½ cents per pound during that period. Reductions in price have been made possible as a result of operating economies, it was said. The new schedule was as follows: — truckload quantities (20,000 pounds minimum), 33 cents per pound, in 75 pound paper bags with smaller quantities priced at 35 cents. Minimum transportation is allowed on any shipment of three bags or more.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12 1955
131.10	131.10	131.10	131.00

For Current Prices see Page 9

During 1954, manufacturers in the Organic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified, industry shipped products valued at $2,196,000,000, an increase of 126 percent over 1947, according to preliminary results obtained from the 1954 Census of Manufactures conducted by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Average employment in this industry has increased 30 percent since 1947 (when the last Census of Manufactures was taken) to a total of 67.5 thousand employees in 1954. Value added by manufacture in the industry amounted to $1,171,000,000 in 1954, an increase of 157 percent over 1947. "Value added" is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, etc., from the value of shipments. It avoids, therefore, the duplication in the value of shipments which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others and is the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

The Organic Chemicals, N.E.C., industry represents manufacturing establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of industrial organic chemicals, not elsewhere classified. Important products of this industry include:—(1) noncyclic organic chemicals such as acetic, chloroacetic, adipic, formic, oxalic and tartaric acids and their metallic salts; chloral, formaldehyde and methylamine; (2) solvents such as amyl, butyl, and ethyl alcohols; methanol; ethylene glycol; amyl, butyl, and ethyl acetates; ethyl ether, ethylene glycol ether; and diethylene glycol ether; acetone, carbon disulfide, and carbon tetrachloride; (3) synthetic perfume and flavoring materials such as coumarin, methyl salicylate, saccharin, citral, citronellal, synthetic geraniol, ionone, terpineol, and synthetic vanillin; (4) rubber chemicals such as accelerators and anti-oxidants; (5) plasticizers such as synthetic camphor, phthalates and triscresyl and triphenyl phosphates; (6) synthetic tanning materials; and (7) chemical warfare gases.

CMC—Demand for this chemical was reported to be holding up well. The number and diversity of uses for this chemical continue to increase, it was noted. It is used in various food products just as are other well-known water-soluble gums, such as agar, tragacanth, and gelatin. It can be used as a full replacement or in conjunction with the other water-soluble gums, it was noted.

Ethanolamines—The market continued to move at a steady rate. Cessation of the steel strike was expected to result in an overall stepup in demand due to the widespread effects which it had on diverse industries all over the country. An important use for ethanolamines is in gas scrubbing in the petroleum industry, it was noted.

Production of ethanolamines totaled 78,052,000 pounds last year according to a preliminary report issued by the Tariff Commission. Overall sales amounted to 66,336,000 pounds with a sales value of $15,785,000 and a unit value of 24c. per pound. Production of monoethanolamine last year amounted to 25,827,000 pounds with sales estimated at 23,665,000 pounds for a value of $5,851,000. The unit value was 25c. per pound. Production of diethanolamine amounted to 30,547,000 pounds with sales of 22,055,000 pounds reported. Market value of sales was $5,362,000 while unit value was 24c. per pound. Production of triethanolamine last year aggregated 21,678,000 pounds while sales amounted to 20,616,000 pounds with an estimated value of $4,572,000 and a unit value of 22c. per pound.

Ethyl Acetate—The spot market was reported to be moving at generally fair levels. The end of the steel strike was expected to have an overall salutary effect upon consumption, it was said, since a primary market for this ester exists in lacquer solvent applications.

Production of ethyl acetate (85 percent) totaled 76,787,000 pounds last year, accordiig to the Tariff Commission. Sales were estimated to have totaled 79,740,000 pounds with a sales value of $7,785,000 and a unit value of 10c. per pound.

Ethyl Alcohol—Production of synthetic ethyl alcohol last year amounted to 1,214,771,000 pounds according to the Tariff Commission. Sales of alcohol amounted to 624,837,000 pounds with a reported value of $28,248,000 and a unit value of 5c. per pound.

The spot market continues to run at a brisk rate of demand, on the whole. Supplies are adequate to meet current consumer requirements while prices are very firm.

Ethyl Ether—The disruption of production in many steel using industries had an effect upon consumption of ethyl ether which is used as a solvent material. Overall demand continues at a steady pace and prices remain firm in the face of almost certain higher costs to manufacturers.

Production of ethyl ether, all grades, in 1955 amounted to 65,997,000 pounds while sales were estimated to have totaled 67,278,000 pounds valued at $5,152,000 with a unit value of 8c. per pound, the Tariff Commission reported.

Ethylene Glycol—Demand for ethylene glycol continues to move at an accelerated pace as antifreeze canners move into high geared production in anticipation of an even greater overall consumption of this product in the coming cold weather months. Supplies were reported generally adequate to accommodate trade requirements and prices are steady.

Production of ethylene glycol last year amounted to 888,181,000 pounds according to a preliminary report issued by the Tariff Commission. Sales were reported to have totaled 392,645,000 pounds with an estimated value of $46,108,000 and a unit value of 12c. per pound. The fact that much of the glycol produced is used captively accounts for the apparently considerable margin between production and sales of this active chemical, it was noted.

Ethylene Oxide—The spot market was firm with inquiry steady. Supplies are generally ample to meet trade requirements.

Production of ethylene oxide last year totaled 793,627,000 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales were reported at only 127,931,000 pounds, but it was noted that most of the oxide produced is used captively. Sales were estimated to have been worth $18,400,000 while unit value was 14c. per pound.

Methanol—Demand for methanol was reported to be running at an excellent level. Prices were quite firm. Record synthetic methanol production of 1,350,000,000 pounds in 1955 was a fifth greater

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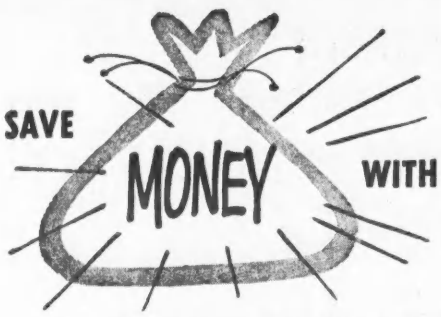

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Aliphatic Organics

than 1954 and 50 percent larger than 1950, the Business and Defense Administration reported last week.

The monthly industry report of BDSA's Chemical and Rubber Division said synthetic methanol capacity had reached 1,700,000,000 pounds (257,000,000 gallons) by January in moving toward an expected 1,900,000,000 pounds by the end of 1957.

Total 1955 output of the synthetic represented about four-fifths of capacity. Rate of production during the year represented 90 percent of the capacity available on Jan. 1.

Production is expected to increase as requirements necessary for the growing needs of formaldehyde resin and adhesive manufactures advance. Additional methanol needs for chemical synthesis are also expected to expand materially.

Consumption last year ran about 25 percent ahead of 1954 and about 5 percent ahead of 1955 production, indicating some stock reduction. While the increase reflected almost all methanol uses, the largest gain was shown in chemical synthesis (41 percent).

Sorbitol—Demand for sorbitol continues to run at a steady rate. Prices are firm and no changes were anticipated in the immediate future. It is made through catalytic reduction of refined corn sugar with hydrogen. Sorbitol capacity was reported to be close to 75,000,000 pounds a year, a tenfold increase over 1950. Production was placed at 35,000,000 pounds of which more than half is marketed and the remainder used by Atlas in the production of fatty acid esters of sorbitol and surface active agents.

One of the important outlets for sorbitol is in the synthesis of vitamin C or ascorbic acid; otherwise it is a very versatile product. It is used in the manufacture of explosives, is a humectant in foods, tobacco, and candy. It sells for 15 cents a pound in the form of 70 percent solutions, and as such has a price advantage over glycerol, its chief competitor. Its markets are diversified and growing and requirements by 1960, captive and sales, could equal present plant capacity, it was said.

Thiourea—An across-the-board price reduction of 3c. for thiourea in the United States, effective last August 1, was announced last week.

The new schedule for standard packing in 75-pound paper bags is 33c. per pound in truck load quantities (20,000 pounds minimum) and 35c. per pound for smaller amounts. West Coast prices are now 35c. and 37c. per pound for truckload and less than truckload quantities. Minimum transportation is allowed on any shipment of three bags or more, and Cyanamid maintains warehouse stocks at Bound Brook, N. J., Chicago and Los Angeles.

This is the third price reduction for thiourea in three years and means a total reduction of 13½c. per pound. The price reductions have been made possible by operating economies, it was said.

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Agricultural Chemicals

A major producer of nitrogenous materials said business in this category had been quite satisfactory this summer, particularly for urea, which has been in demand for its relatively low hygroscopicity. Potash was reported moving better than it had a year ago, but its market position was shaded by heavy domestic production and increasing imports. Shipments of superphosphate were running even with or a little better than those of a year ago in terms of bone phosphate of lime content, but they were off a bit in gross tonnage.

There was a propensity in some quarters to drop freight equalization terms from price lists for nitrogenous materials in favor of stating delivered prices. The change, it was argued, would eliminate confusion among consumers and a screen behind which traders could disguise price cuts as freight equalization.

Fishmeal and scrap, in continued limited supply, rose $1 per ton in a quiet market that was getting little demand.

There was no longer any market for potassium manure salt, on account of the long distance from source to markets and the salt's low ratio of nitrogen content to total weight.

BHC continued very tight and was moving well in spite of dry weather that had taken the edge off the market in the cotton south.

Producers were watching closely the appeal of the railroads for additional increases in freight rates based on the $8.50 per ton increase in basic steel prices. Delivered costs of fertilizer materials would be directly affected, of course.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fishmeal, $1 per ton.
Fishscrap, $1 per ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12 1955
107.15	107.01	106.31	110.80

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—For May compared to April, production rose while stocks declined.

The Census Bureau reported May output was 310,422 short tons, compared to 306,172 short tons in the month previous and 296,799 short tons in May, 1955. Stocks at producers' plants were trimmed from 128,039 to 121,735 short tons between April 30 and May 31.

Ammonium Nitrate—Production and producers' stocks declined during May, the Census Bureau indicated.

Production was reported as 180,430 short tons, including 145,804 short tons of fertilizer grade in May, on the basis of 100 percent nitrate contained in solution, compared to 202,975 and 166,683 short tons, respectively, in April, and 165,553 and 135,265 short tons, respectively, in May, 1955. The April figures were revised.

On the same content basis, producers' stocks diminished from 148,150 to 139,576 short tons during May, including a decline in fertilizer grade material from 142,167 to 134,167 short tons. Figures representing stocks at the beginning of the period were revised.

Animal Proteins—Supply of fishmeal and scrap was again limited, and prices crept $1 per ton higher to quotations of $134 per ton for meal and $130 per ton for scrap, their highest level since mid-June. Demand was slow, the market generally quiet.

Lime—Open-market sales of lime for agricultural use amounted to 35,896 short tons in May, the Census Bureau reported, up from the 31,511 short tons sold in the month previous but somewhat less than the 37,695 short tons sold in May, 1955.

Included were quicklime sales of 12,512 tons in May this year, 8,894 tons in the month previous, 13,829 tons in May, 1955, and sales of hydrated lime amounting to 23,384 tons in May this year, 22,617 tons the month previous and 23,866 tons in May, 1955.

Cumulative sales through the first five calendar months, in short tons, were 32,190 quicklime and 80,392 hydrated lime for a total of 112,582 in 1956, and 37,111 quicklime and 84,797 hydrated for a total of 121,908 in the corresponding period in 1955.

Nitrogen—A major producer of ammonia, ammonium compounds, nitrogen solutions and urea said his business this summer had been gratifying, in particular that for urea, due to its low hygroscopicity. While some trade sources were complaining about business, this was not the first dissenting opinion to be heard here.

There was some agitation in the industry in favor of dropping freight equalization terms on price quotations and stating delivered prices flatly.

Advantages to be gained by the switch would be elimination of confusion among consumers, who were often baffled when they tried to compute prices on a delivered basis, and removal of a screen behind which price cutting might be disguised as freight equalization. It was pointed out, however, that this form of camouflaged price cutting was nowhere in evidence in the industry today.

Potash—Contract commitments indicated the current year's business (through May 31, 1957) would be substantially better than it was last year, though an ideally balanced market would require even greater volume than that anticipated. Trade sources pointed out that domestic production was geared higher and that imports, the volume of which doubled last year, were still on the increase.

There has been no market for the manure salt for some time, producers reported. This material, generally grading 22 percent, was too poor in K_2O content to compete with richer materials because of freight, the Carlsbad source being more than 1,000 miles from the chief centers of consumption. The current price of manure salt was 17.65c. per unit-ton in bulk at the minesite.

Superphosphate—Shipments at this season were off a bit from those of the same period a year ago tonnagewise, trade sources reported, but sales were just as good this year in terms of contained bone phosphate of lime, maybe a little better. The real trouble with this market, producers agreed, was that output had been boosted too fast.

Rock mining in Florida had been curtailed about two months ago, one plant shutting down and another operating on a reduced scale. Since that time, trade sources said, output of rock has been tailored to the market.

Preliminary figures issued by the Census Bureau indicated production and shipments of superphosphate in the 1956 fertilizer year, July, 1955, through May, 1956, compared to output and shipments in the previous fertilizer year, stated in equivalent short tons on the basis of 100 percent a.p.a., were as follows:—

Normal	1956	1955
Production	1,477,566	1,463,269
shipments	805,964	787,620
Enriched		
Production	22,275	39,330
Shipments	8,341	11,809
Concentrated		
Production	690,489	612,396
Shipments	629,442	571,503
Wet-base goods		
Production	6,801	8,988
Shipments	5,551	7,892

Pesticides

BHC — Demand continued urgent, especially for the low gamma material. Domestic requirements in the cotton south were limited by dry weather, but the take for application to other crops was high. The corn borer was particularly active. Export demand was very heavy.

Supply was extremely tight, some producers having been committed to allocate production months in advance.

Copper Sulfate—Stocks mounted in June, figures reported by the Bureau of Mines indicated, while production and shipments moved more slowly than they had in the month previous.

Production in May was 6,868 short tons, including 1,717 short tons of copper, compared to June production of 6,252 tons containing 1,563 tons of copper. Shipments declined from 6,168 tons in May to 5,812 tons in the following month. Stocks rose during June from 3,720 to 4,108 short tons.

The export market was in decline. Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama and Guatemala, which together imported 31,409 tons of US copper sulfate in 1955, had taken only 7,909 tons in the first five calendar months of this year.

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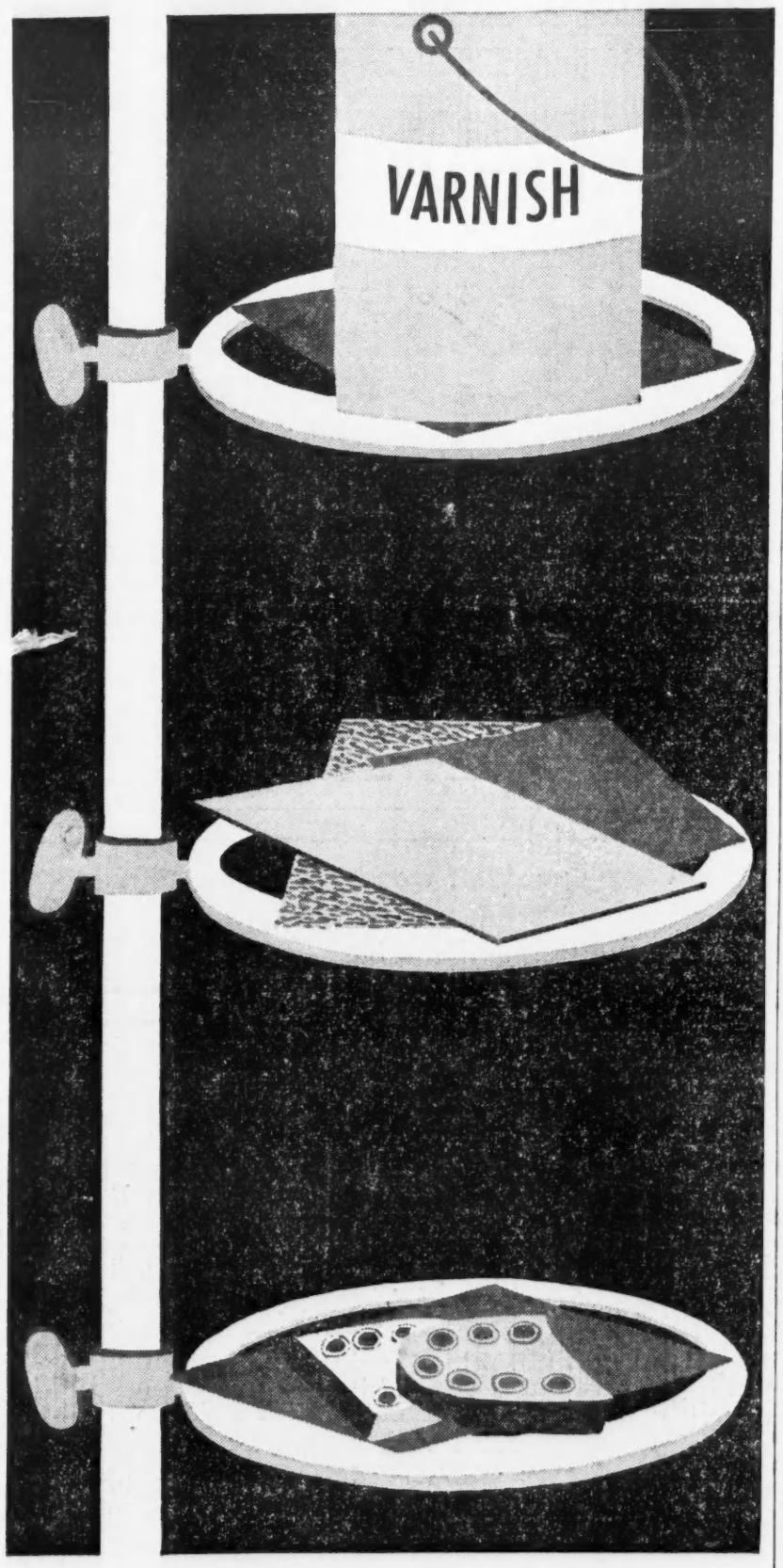

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Coal Chemicals

Trade in benzol, phenol and naphthalene had toned up as cokeovens were restored to normal operation last week. Producers predicted benzol and phenol would be in sharp demand for the rest of the year. They were less positive about naphthalene. Its performance in the balance of the year would depend largely on continuous heavy production of steel, which was taken more or less for granted, and two highly speculative factors: imports of crude naphthalene and the trend of sales in the automotive industry.

Phthalic anhydride would depend to a marked degree on the auto industry, trade sources said, and its position would in turn determine in great measure the tone of the domestic market for crude naphthalene.

Toluol was no stronger than it had been when the strike started, dealers felt. The stockpiles remained, and so did the problems.

Xylol was very tight and expected to remain that way through 1956.

Prices in general were on a firm footing at this time. They were unchanged all along the list last week, but the $8.50 per ton hike in basic steel prices and demands for increased railroad freight rates were regarded in some quarters as the first step in a long mile.

Steel production was smashing all previous records in the six months leading up to the strike interruption, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported. By the time the strike was called, output of ingots and steel for castings since the end of World War II exceeded 1 billion tons. To produce the previous billion tons required the 18 years beginning in 1927. The six-month total to July 1 was a record 62,644,175 tons. The twelve-month total of 122,473,958 was a record for that period of time. June output, amounting to 9,758,000 net tons, was the highest figure for any June, though not the highest for any month.

The institute estimated steel production in the week ended August 12 would amount to 52.4 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 1,290,000 tons of steel. Output was reported as 415,000 tons in the week previous, 317,000 tons in the comparable week in July and 2,157,000 tons in the corresponding week a year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Stocks would have begun to run dry at key points next week, if the steel strike had continued, producers estimated. They figured that cokeoven output would be reaching its pre-strike rate at just about the same time. The coincidence produced a market in good balance and firm of tone.

The trade in benzol has been lively all year. The pace quickened in May and June, and a tight supply situation was noted in the last weeks before the steel strike was called. However, trade sources suggested that this special urgency of demand partly reflected speculative considerations and that, had it not been for the strike, the market might have been easier in the third quarter.

Cokeoven output in the first half exceeded previous records and was expected to return to a fast pace for the balance of the year. Petroleum output has also been very heavy. Imports from behind the Iron Curtain have been considerable and were still on the increase. The imports list in last week's OPD noted arrival of a shipment of 11,135 tons from Batum at the Port of New York. This material has been selling here at prices consistently well below the domestic market.

Demand, on the other hand, has been sustained at high level. Use of benzol in manufacture of synthetic phenol, styrene monomer, BHC and a broad variety of pharmaceuticals, pesticides, dye intermediates, resins and coatings has held up well and, in many instances, expanded. Limiting factors on demand have been curtailed production of automotive units, curtailed construction of new dwellings and the steel strike itself.

Industry spokesmen were of the opinion that the cokeoven shutdown was enough to take up any slack that might have appeared in this market and to assure a firm basis for trading through the remaining months of 1956.

Prices were steady and pretty well committed to current levels through the third quarter. However, there were firming influences on the long view, among them the $8.50 per ton hike in basic steel quotations and demands from the carriers for higher freight rates.

Creosote—Stocks were materially reduced during the steel strike, but creosote was still abundant.

Producers were concerned whether the balancing effect of interrupted production would be offset by a drop in demand. They pointed out that the economics of creosote is linked in a closed circle: steel production makes business for railroads and other customers of creosote, thus providing purchasing power for customers in some proportion to the creosote put on the market as a byproduct.

Railroad management, in particular, had been in a better buying frame of mind until their revenues were curtailed by the strike. It remained to be seen to what if any extent they have been influenced with respect to programs for replacing ties. In this connection, the roads' appeal for increased freight rates might have some bearing. Producers noted that replacement of ties was usually undertaken on a scale geared to railroad revenues.

Cresols—Demand for all fractions continued sharp, and customers were treated on the basis of short allocations. The situation had been aggravated by the steel strike and production difficulties holding up output from new para production facilities. No relief was offered from the import market.

Cresylic Acid—Demand pent up by the steel strike was counted on to maintain a tight market at least for the balance of this year.

Acids meeting any but the broadest specifications were critically tight, in particular those in the lower boiling ranges and those with a high meta-para content. Higher boiling acids with wide distillation ranges, low cresols content and high content in xylenols were available but little in demand.

Petroleum producers reported that acids in ranges below 242° C were moving in heavy volume and were difficult to obtain in the spot market on short notice. They said that the supply position for the lowest priced petroleum acids was relatively comfortable.

Naphthalene—Supply was adequate as the steel workers went back to work last week and the cokeovens resumed heavy production of crude naphthalene. Balance of supply with demand had been restored to a marked extent during the strike-enforced curtailment of production.

The position for the rest of the year appeared to depend on volume of steel production, which trade sources agreed would be high, and two other factors that were more erratic:

1) Volume of production of phthalic anhydride. Sales of phthalic declined appreciably in recent months. Production of phthalic was curbed moderately. Output projected through the fourth quarter de-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12, 1955
114.89	114.89	114.72	114.74

For Current Prices see Page 9

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 12 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	501,969
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	21,374,157
Benzol	gals.	1,910,720
Coaltar	gals.	9,391,675
Creosote oil	gals.	364,332
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,032,164
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	7,287
Toluol	gals.	421,006
Xylol	gals.	121,444

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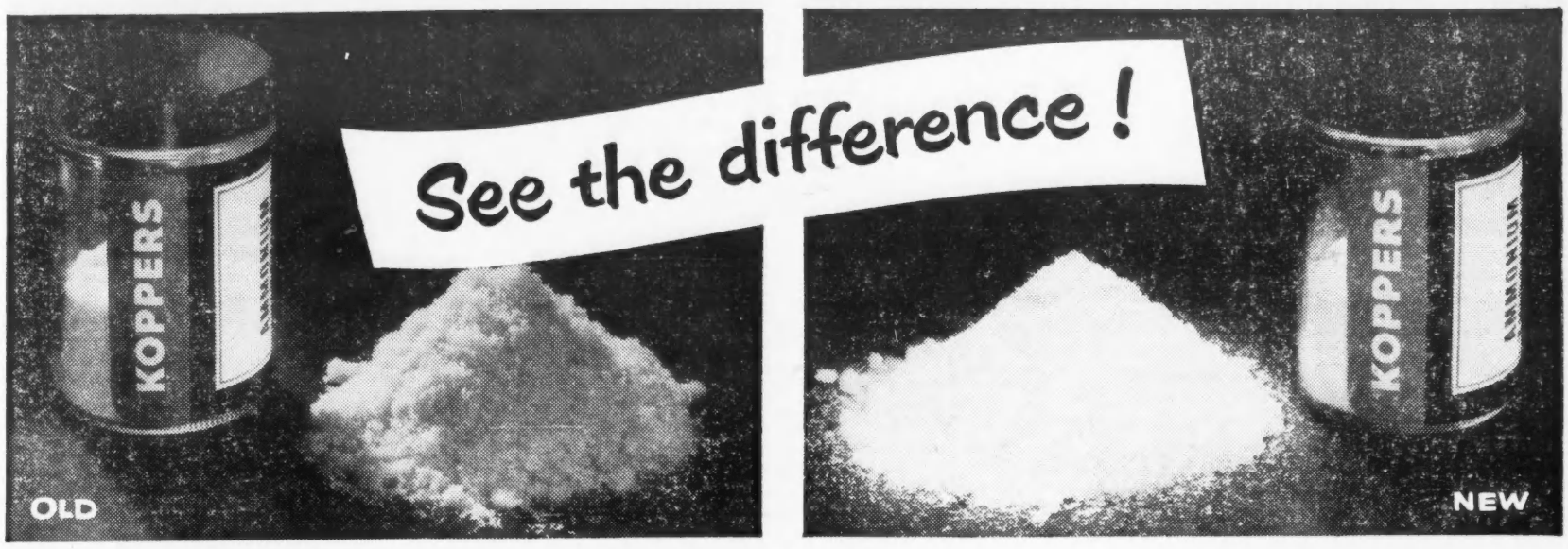

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

pended to a large extent on how much of a comeback the automotive industry could make.

2) Imports. While volume of shipments from the Iron Curtain countries has been heavy, total imports to date of latest available figures indicated a marked decline from the volume of imports of naphthalene through 1955. Demand for crude naphthalene for production of phthalic annydride in Europe cut sharply the availaoility of Western European crude late last year and in the first months of 1956. Then cheap material from Russia and Poland began to drift into Western Europe in growing volume. The European market softened, prices declined and material from abroad was offered here at prices below the market.

The increment preempted from the crude supply for production of refined naphthalene has been showing up gradually through a protracted season, rather than abruptly, as in most years. This phenomenon was attributed to cool weather and its effect on the sale of moth balls.

Phenol—The tone of this marekt was excellent. Raw material benzol stocks were just about sufficient to keep production going through the steel strike, and supply and demand of phenol were nicely balanced.

The plastics industry and well diversified outlets in pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals were providing stability and, in the view of producers, bright prospects for development of new markets and expansion of old ones.

About one third of production capacity remained in reserve. Producers expected to find use for all of it in the near future if the current trend in general business activity should hold.

Pyridine — Producers have been gratified with sales results in recent months, noting a fairly consistent upward trend in volume of trade on the domestic market. Considerable improvement was wanting still, however, before this market could be pronounced healthy.

The producers were still caught in a squeeze exerted by inflexible cost factors on the one hand and unremitting foreign competition on the other. In addition to these problems, much of the original pyridine market had gone over, irretrievably, it appeared, to less costly substitutes.

Toluol—The supply and demand position of toluol was not materially relieved by the steel strike. As cokeoven operations were resumed last week, producers were renewing their efforts to whittle down the same heavy stockpiles that remained when the steel workers were called out.

The same problems faced them. The once important government buying program for stockpiling for military purposes was inactive. The price situation that turned many former paint and varnish customers away, to substitute other chemicals, was unchanged. The flood of cheap toluol continued to wreck the once valuable market in Western Europe.

Producers anticipated that cokeoven byproduction of toluol would be stepped up rapidly to something like the heavy quotas in effect before the strike and maintained at a fairly steady pace through the rest of the current calendar year.

Xylol—Supply was short generally. The steel strike had cut off cokeoven production that had been urgently in demand, and outlets in resins, agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals continued to apply heavy pressure. Cokeoven producers confidently predicted a tight market for all the material they could turn out through the rest of this year on the basis of continuous operation of the steel mills at somewhere around 90 percent of their rated capacity.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—Foreign competition was limiting trade via dye intermediates. Volume of sales was moderate. Supply was maintained at adequate levels, and the raw materials position was considered to be ample for some months ahead.

Anthracene — Dyes manfacturers continued to import much of their anthracene, and the domestic sales picture was rather gloomy.

Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol — There was a severe shortage of DBPC, but producers were of the opinion that balance would be restored within a matter of several weeks.

The temporary imbalance was due to

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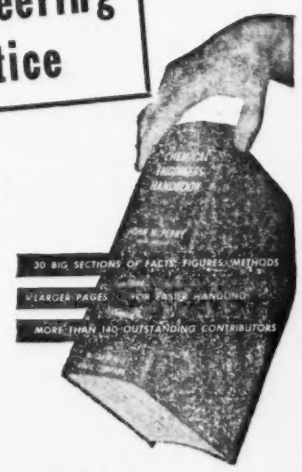
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Coal Chemicals

both raw material shortage and sharpened demand.

Pending the ironing out of new facilities for its production, there wasn't enough p-cresol to meet the new demand for DBPC.

Use of DBPC as a gasoline additive was steady and strong. Meanwhile, demand for use as an anti-oxidant with animal feeds has picked up sharply. Much of the new demand has been as a replacement for other preservative agents that have become entangled in FDA strictures.

Carbazole—Production was geared to a modest pace to meet weak demand. Trade has been very quiet.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supplies of crude naphthalene were more than adequate to meet producers' requirements during the steel strike. Production has tapered off moderately in recent months as demand eased up. Stocks were plentiful but not considered heavy enough to constitute a serious problem.

Trade sources were watching the automotive industry closely in the belief that this market would firm as soon as there is an upturn in auto sales.

Resorcinol—Long strides in market development were having a salutary effect on this trade last week, and producers were pushing plans to boost production further. Old standbys of demand for use in pharmaceuticals were holding at high levels, but the big boost was in resorcinol's use in waterproof adhesives consumed in the cardboard box industry.

Styrene Monomer—Demand from both the rubber and plastics industries continued very strong, the letdown in automotive production notwithstanding. Replacement tires and other-than-automotive rubber consumption were adequate to offset more or less the decline in demand for styrene for tires and rubber parts of new cars.

Developments in the effort to make terms between the chemical producers of styrene and the tire manufacturers were limited to private discussion at high levels. None of the parties was able to make public announcement of agreement at this time.

Monsanto Names Heath To Detergents Position

Edward P. Heath has been appointed product manager for Monsanto Chemical Company's controlled suds detergent "all." Mr. Heath, who has been district manager for the consumer products division at New York, will move to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Joseph R. Larson, director of product planning for the consumer products division.

Paul H. McConnell, consumer products division district sales manager at San Francisco since 1954, will succeed Mr. Heath in the New York office and Thomas Jones, assistant district manager at San Francisco, will succeed Mr. McConnell as San Francisco district manager.

Dow Beginning to Make

—Continued from page 3

ing characteristics of cellulosic fibers such as cotton or rayon.

"Added to these characteristics are good initial whiteness, good bleachability, wear resistance and resistance to rot and chemicals, freedom from serious pilling tendencies, and excellent dimensional stability when exposed to elevated temperatures."

This combination of properties suggests that "Zefran" will be of interest to manufacturers of most classes of textile goods including work clothes, play clothes, suitings and other apparel fabrics, draperies, upholstery, fabrics and heavy industrial fabrics, Dow said.

"We are confident that 'Zefran' will find a ready market, particularly in the apparel and household fabric fields," Dr. Doan said. "We think we have something new and useful to contribute.

"However, we are moving on a relatively conservative scale, at least at first, into what is for us a very new field."

More than five years of research, evaluation, and pilot plant operations at Dow's Pittsburg, Calif., plant and Midland headquarters preceded the announcement.

Dr. Doan said "Zefran" will be available in forms (staple length, denier, crimp, etc.) suitable for economical and efficient processing by the common textile processing systems and for blending with other fibers.

Completion of the Virginia "Zefran" plant, on a 600-acre site, is expected in about eighteen months.

Meanwhile, several textile mills are using the pilot plant production of "Zefran" on a developmental basis.

Potash Deliveries

—Continued from page 4

percent; cuba 15,799 tons, an increase of 200 percent; Puerto Rico, 19,998 tons, a decrease of 10 percent; Hawaii, 21,316 tons, an increase of 11 percent; and other countries, 103,523 tons, an increase of 238 percent, compared to last year.

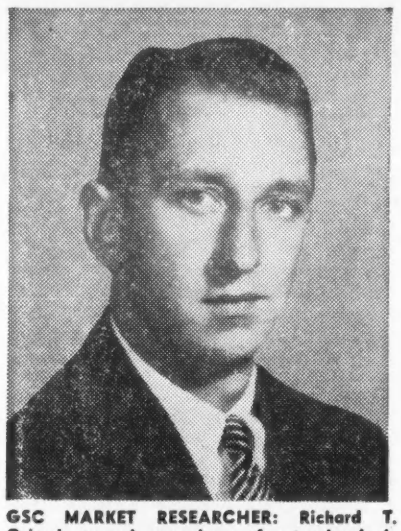
Illinois was the leading state for deliveries, followed in order by Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, Florida, and Virginia. Deliveries do not necessarily correspond to consumption in a given state.

Muriate of potash was the principal grade, comprising 93 percent of the total agricultural potash delivered while sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia together made up 7 percent of deliveries.

Deliveries of potash for chemical purposes amounted to 123,482 tons K_2O, an increase of 20 percent over 1954-55. The muriate grade made up 94 percent of chemical deliveries, and sulfate of potash 6 percent.

Great Lakes Carbon Elects

Election of Gustave S. Juliber as controller of Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York, has been announced. Mr. Juliber joined Great Lakes Carbon in 1949 as assistant to controller. He was promoted to assistant controller in 1952 and became acting controller in 1955.



GSC MARKET RESEARCHER: Richard T. Ozimek, named supervisor of petrochemicals market research for Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Radioactive Tracer Lab Is Established by Searle

Installation of a radioactive-tracer laboratory to broaden the scope of its experimental work on methods to combat human disease, has been announced by G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago.

The new facility will operate under the general direction of Dr. Victor A. Drill, director of biological research. Dr. Robert A. Ranney, an expert in radioisotope research, has gone to Searle from the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver, Colo., to supervise the work.

The radioactive substances which Searle will use come from the laboratories of the Atomic Energy Commission in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and will be used under conditions approved by the AEC and the Illinois State Board of Industrial Hygiene.

Sulfur Rules

—*Continued from page 7*

discovery rights on thousands of acres tied up by a few petroleum companies, thereby making it necessary for sulfur permittees to deal with oil and gas lessees before risking investments for sulfur explorations—contrary to the intent of congress in giving limited discovery rights to oil and gas lessees, Mr. Woozley said.

The proposed sulfur regulations retain the limitations of not more than 640 acres in compact form within a six-mile square under one permit or lease and no more than three permits or leases in any one state to any one individual, association, or cororation. Also unchanged is the minimum 5 percent royalty rate on production and the 50 cents-per-acre-per-year rental. A suitable minimum royalty not to exceed the equivalent of a year's rent will be charged on production beginning in the sixth lease under the proposed regulations, however.

Other new provisions are overriding royalties and payment of a $10 filing fee with permit and competitive lease applications as well as applications for renewal of leases and transfers of permits and leases.

Given in detail for the first time are (1) requirements for obtaining sulfur prospecting permits, including the filing of applications, rights conferred, permit bond, preference rights and evidence required, cancellation, and expiration provisions; (2) specified procedures for issuing sulphur leases, including form, amount and type of bond, royalty, rental, minimum production, competitive bidding, publication of notice of lands for lease by competitive bidding at expense of the successful bidders, bid deposits, lease awards renewals, relinquishments and cancellations; and (3) the requirements for transfer of permits and leases, including particulars on overriding royalty payments.

The proposed sulfur regulations will not be approved in final form until the general public has had a chance to comment. Interested persons will have until September 4 to do so. Remarks should be submitted in writing and in triplicate to the Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C.

Evans Research Appoints

Dr. Donald A. M. Mackay has been appointed associate director of research of Evans Research and Development Corporation, New York.

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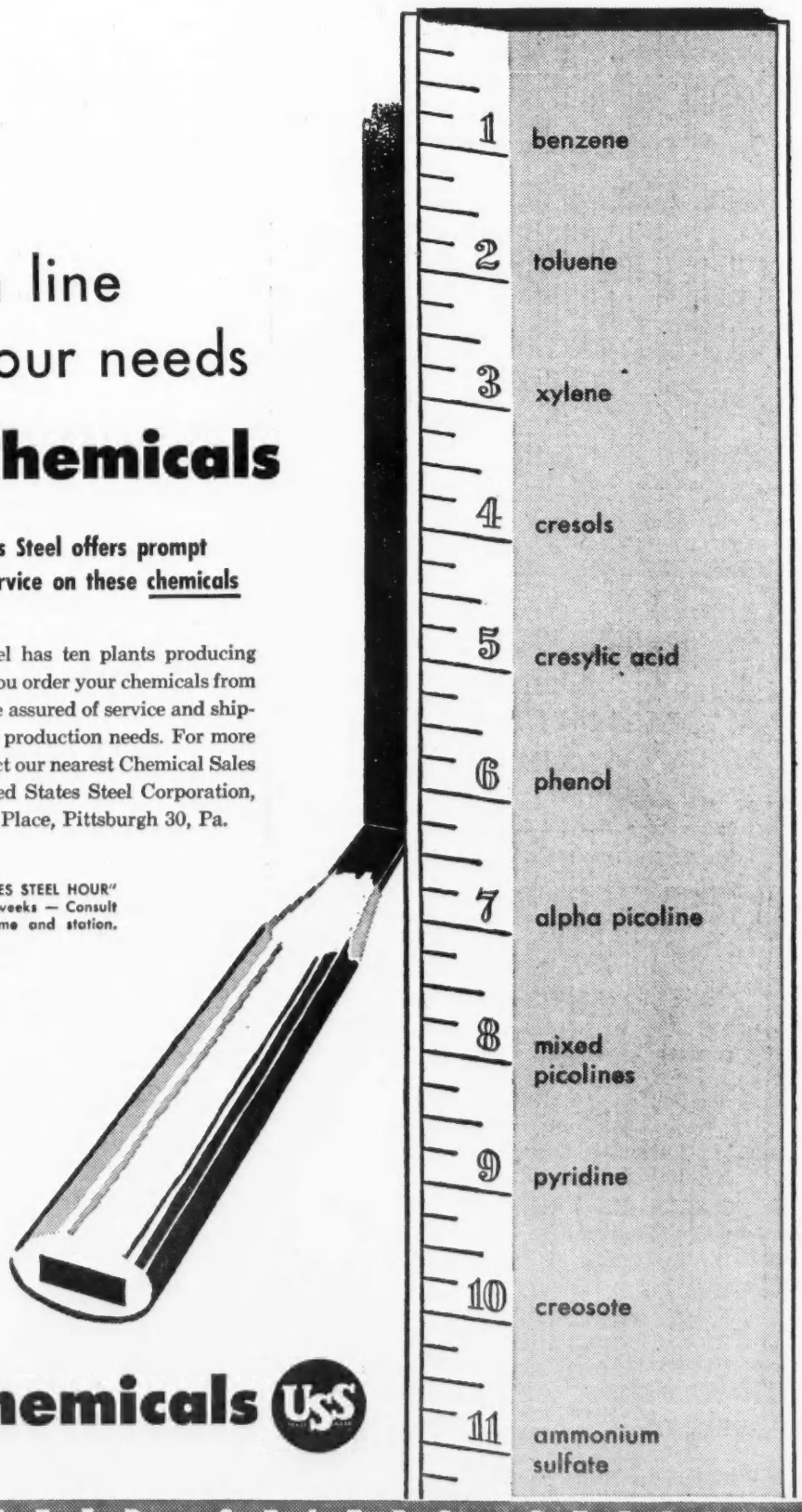

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The drugs and fine chemicals market last week continued in the doldrums. Demand for most drug items was seasonally slower while a few of the fine chemical group moved at seasonally higher levels. Citric acid, the tartrates and sodium benzoate were all reported in good demand. In addition to its use in food processing, the increased diversity of uses for citric acid has boosted overall consumption of this chemical substantially in the past year.

The United States Tariff Commission recently released preliminary statistics on United States production and sales of medicinals in 1955. The report is the fourteenth and last in a series giving preliminary statistics on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1955. It provides statistics on production and sales of medicinals grouped by chemical classes.

The output in 1955 of barbituric acid derivatives was 864,000 pounds, compared with 798,000 pounds in 1954. Production in 1955 of acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin) amounted to 15,100,000 pounds compared with the output of 13,900,000 pounds in 1954. The output of sulfa drugs in 1955 was 2,800,000 pounds less than the 4,200,000 pounds reported for 1954. The output of all vitamins combined (cyclic, alicyclic and heterocyclic and acyclic) in 1955 was 6,100,000 pounds; sales totaled 5,100,000 pounds, valued at $82,800,000.

The report indicated that the total output of medicinals in 1955 was 79,000,000 pounds—13,000,000 pounds more than the output of 66,000,000 pounds reported for 1954. Sales in 1955 totaled 69,000,000 pounds, valued at $465,000,000, compared with sales of 53,000,000 pounds, valued at $426,000,000 in 1954.

Total production of antibiotics for medicinal purposes in 1955 was 1,600,000 pounds—265,000 pounds less than the output reported for 1954. Sales in 1955 totaled 1,400,000 pounds, valued at $242,000,000, compared with 1,300,000 pounds, valued at $240,000,000, in 1954. Production in 1955 of penicillin salts amounted to 344,000,000,000,000 International units compared with 477,000,000,000,000 International units produced in 1954. Production of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin in 1955 was 369,000 pounds and 154,000 pounds, respectively. The combined output of other medicinal antibiotics, such as chlortetracyclin, chloramphenicol, and oxytetracycline, totaled 579,000 pounds in 1955; sales in 1955 of these products amounted to 480,000 pounds, valued at $172,000,000. In 1955, production of antibiotics (nonmedicinal) for animal feed supplements totaled 520,000 pounds; sales were 553,000 pounds, valued at $26,000,000.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) was reported to be at seasonally easier levels but has been, on the whole, holding up quite well. Supplies are ample to meet current trade requirements and prices are firm.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid in 1955 amounted to 15,092,000 pounds, according to a recent preliminary total issued by the Tariff Commission. Overall sales of aspirin aggregated some 13,203,000 pounds valued at $6,955,000 with a unit value of 53c. per pound.

Benzocaine—The market in this item remained routine. Production of benzocaine (ethyl p-aminobenzoate) amounted to 62,000 pounds with an estimated sales of 66,000 pounds, according to a Tariff Commission report. Sales of benzocaine totaled $199,000 with an estimated value of $3.02 per pound.

Bismuth Sales—Demand for bismuth salts continued at a routine pace last week. Overall consumption remains limited to a few major uses with stomach preparations, a major outlet. Supplies are adequate to accommodate trade requirements while prices were unchanged.

Production of bismuth subgallate in 1955 amounted to 17,000 pounds according to a preliminary estimate issued by the Tariff Commission. Sales last year were reported to have totaled 24,000 pounds with an overall value of $79,000 and a unit value of $3.29 per pound. Production of bismuth subsalicylate amounted to 136,000 pounds last year. Quantity sold was 32,000 pounds valued at $97,000 and with a unit value of $3.03 per pound.

Gelatin—Demand for gelatin continues at a good seasonal rate. Supplies are generally adequate to meet current consumer requirements while prices are firm at recently advanced levels. The following gelatin statistics, in thousands of pounds, have been prepared by the Bureau of the Census:

	June 1956	June 1955
PRODUCTION		
Classified by raw materials:		
From ossein	1,101	683
From hides	3,633	4,174
Classified by type:		
Edible	3,395	3,550
Technical	160	158
Pharmaceutical	282	358
Photographic	897	791
Gelatin, total	4,734	4,857
SHIPMENTS		
Classified by raw materials:		
From ossein	737	709
From hides	3,797	3,839
Classified by type:		
Edible	3,354	3,469
Technical	148	153
Pharmaceutical	229	227
Photographic	803	699
Gelatin, total	4,534	4,548
STOCKS (END OF MONTH)		
Classified by raw materials:		
From ossein	3,112	2,541
From hides	9,874	10,793
Classified by type:		
Edible	6,492	7,465
Technical	1,368	1,274
Pharmaceutical	919	767
Photographic	4,207	3,828
Gelatin, total	12,986	13,334

Milk Powder—June production of total nonfat dry milk solids was 2 percent below a year earlier, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Dry whole milk production was up 4 percent and dry buttermilk 14 percent from June, 1955.

Production of all nonfat dry milk solids during June totaled 177,400,000 pounds, 2 percent less than a year earlier but 35 percent more than the 1950-54 June average. Cumulative production for the first half of the year was 930,300,000 pounds 6 percent above the same period a year earlier. Spray-dried nonfat milk output, at 150,000,000 pounds, was down 1 percent from a year earlier but up 54 percent from the June average. The combined January-June production equaled 818,800,000 pounds 10 percent above the same months in 1955. Production of roller-dried nonfat milk in June totaled 27,400,000 pounds, a decline of 9 percent from a year earlier and 21 percent from the average. Cumulative production for the first 6 months of the year, at 111,500,000 pounds, was 19 percent lower than the corresponding months of 1955.

Dry whole milk production during June equaled 10,750,000 pounds 4 percent above a year earlier but 12 percent below the average. At 57,590,000 pounds, the combined January-June production was 9 percent more than the same months of 1955. June production of spray-dried whole milk totaled 9,900,000 pounds, an increase of 4 percent from a year earlier but a decline of 12 percent from the 1950-54 average for the month. Totaling 52,050,000 pounds for the first 6 months of this year, production was 6 percent above the same period of 1955. Roller-dried whole milk production for June, at 850,000 pounds, was 10 percent more than a year earlier and 6 percent less than the average. Cumulative production for January through June totaled 5,540,000

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12, 1955
65.85	65.85	65.85	66.48

For Current Prices see Page 9

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

pounds, up 47 percent from the same months of 1955.

Molasses — Prices for feed molasses were mostly unchanged during the week ended July 30, 1956. The seasonally slow demand at most terminals kept activity to a minimum. A few cars moved to fill previous contracts but very little new business was being booked. The New Orleans blackstrap price was 15½c. to 16c. per gallon, as some distributors anticipate increased demand within the next few weeks. East coast prices were steady with Albany at 17½c. Prices at feed mixing centers were generally unchanged, based on a New Orleans price of 15½c. per gallon. West coast blackstrap prices were unchanged at $28 per ton. Demand for blackstrap was moderate-to-slow at most terminals but moderate-to-good at Texas points.

Beet, citrus and corn molasses continued good-to-strong with limited supplies. Prices for citrus molasses ranged from $18 to $20 per ton at Florida mills.

Molasses use in the production of distilled spirits increased slightly during May, amounting to 190,890 gallons. This compares with 141,580 gallons in April and 230,411 gallons for May 1955. Molasses use in the production of ethyl alcohol increased slightly during May, amounting to 9,200,000 gallons. Alcohol production was also higher in May and was 40,100,000 wine gallons higher than in April. May 31 stocks of ethyl alcohol rose to 18,600,000 wine gallons.

Total production of 1956 Cuban high-test molasses was 110,800,000 gallons according to trade sources. Of this amount, about 88,000,000 gallons had been exported as of June 30, 1956. Of the 100,000,000 gallons of 1956 Cuban blackstrap sold, all but about 8,000,000 gallons had been exported as of the same date.

Procaine Hydrochloride — The current market price on this salt was $2.83 per pound in 1,000 pound lots or more. Smaller quantities from 100 to 500 pounds ranged from $2.95 to $3.15 per pound.

Production of procaine base and salts totaled 479,000 pounds last year according to a preliminary estimate of the Tariff Commission. Total sales amounted to $432,000 pounds with an estimated value of $1,331,000 and a unit value of $3.08 per pound.

Vitamins—Demand for vitamins was reported to be running at an excellent rate. Supplies were adequate to meet trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were firm.

According to a recent preliminary report issued by the Tariff Commission, production of alicyclic and heterocyclic vitamins last year amounted to a total of 3,230,000 pounds with overall sales of 2,713,000 pounds. Estimated value of sales was $64,581,000 with a unit value of $23.80 per pound.

Production of vitamin A (alcohol and esters) from all sources were estimated at 170,000 pounds or 170,249,000,000,000 USP units. Sales of 156,000 pounds or 162,348,000,000,000 units were reported for last year with an overall value of $15,344,000, and a unit value of $98.36 per pound.

Production of vitamin B_1 (thiamin derivatives) totaled 234,000 pounds in 1955 with sales estimated as aggregating 180,000 pounds. Overall value was reported to be $7,048,000 and unit value $39.16 per pound. Production of vitamin B_2 (riboflavin for human consumption) (100%) totaled 136,000 pounds with an estimated sales of 95,000 pounds and an estimated value of $3,349,000. Unit value was $35.35 per pound. Production of riboflavin for animal and poultry consumption last year was 175,000 pounds with sales at 123,000 pounds. Estimated worth of material sold was $3,065,000 with a unit value of $24.92 per pound.

Production of pyridoxine last year totaled 30,000 pounds with sales reported at 23,000 pounds and estimated value of amount sold $4,448,000. The unit value of the vitamin sold was $193.39 per pound.

Botanicals

The spot market was reported to be holding at seasonal levels. Supplies of a number of botanicals were expected to run tight in view of the indifference displayed to date by collectors in the field. Collections of senega root have been on the short side to date as were

also white pine bark, lobelia herb and wild cherry bark.

Imported botanicals were firm on the whole, it was noted. Spanish saffron continues in a firm price position in face of a steady inquiry and limited supplies of high quality material. Papain supplies remain adequate to meet trade requirements and the number and diversity of end uses for this botanical continues to grow it was noted. Natural ergot remains in limited call in view of the fact that it has been made synthetically for some time.

Licorice Root—Rising costs in the Middle East have been reflected in a strong market here. Tobacco companies—not candy concerns—will feel the recent boost most because they account for about 90% of licorice consumption in the U. S. Other users, however, including drug companies, root beer brewers, foam fire extinguisher makers, and even farmers may eventually feel an impact.

Licorice serves as a "casing material" for tobacco, to flavor and sweeten the leaf. Glycerine, sugar, rum, cocoa or chocolate sometimes are used, too, for added tang.

Last year, U. S. companies brought in over 41,000,000 pounds of licorice root, up sharply from the 29,100,000 pounds in the year before but still far below the 69,600,000 pounds imported in pre-war 1937.

Licorice use skidded in the 1940's and 1950's, licorice makers note, mainly because of a decline in tobacco chewing and pipe smoking. These "manufactured" tobaccos—scrap, plug and pipe—have the highest licorice content, although licorice does turn up in some cigaret tobacco.

In addition to its use in tobacco, licorice finds its way into cow feed, (to make it taste better), pharmaceuticals, vitamin pills, root beer and, of course, candy. Licorice plants, a member of the pea family, grow as weeds in parts of the Middle East, prime source of the U. S. supply. The roots sometimes reach a length of 20 to 25 feet before they're dug out, dried and baled.

Licorice is also used in pharmaceuticals. One use is fluid extract of glycyrrhiza, the substance that makes licorice sweet. About 50 times sweeter than cane sugar, glycyrrhiza has a "farewell sweetness," drug men say, that helps make untasty medicines more palatable.

Furfural Refining

—*Continued from page 5*

cent of raffinate, which is charged to a fluid catalytic cracking unit.

He said the furfural refining process decreases the sulfur content of the virgin gas oil, extracts metal contaminants, and reduces the aromatics content. Thus, the process improves both the quality and yield of gasoline produced in the fluid catalytic cracking unit. It also reduces operating costs by increasing the life of the catalyst, according to Texas.

Mr. Worden said the furfural refining process, which was developed by Texas Company and is licensed by Texaco Development Corporation, has long been used for the refining of lubricating oils. However, the installation at Los Angeles works is the first for the treatment of virgin gas oil to prepare it for subsequent cracking.

Texaco has similar units at its Tulsa, Okla., works, and at the Eagle Point works, Westville, N.J., but they are used for the treatment of cycle stocks.

Mr. Worden pointed out that unlike the other two Texaco installations, the furfural refining unit at Los Angeles works uses centrifugal extractors instead of packed towers.

He also announced that a deasphalting unit has been completed at Texaco's Los Angeles works and is now in operation. The unit will charge vacuum residuum and produce additional catalytic cracking stock which will be charged to the furfural refining unit for further refining. The deasphalting unit has a capacity of 13,000 barrels per day of fresh charge, with solvent circulation at 65,000 barrels per day.

Texaco's Los Angeles refinery, which has a crude oil charge capacity of approximately 60,000 barrels per operating day, is one of the largest on the west coast.

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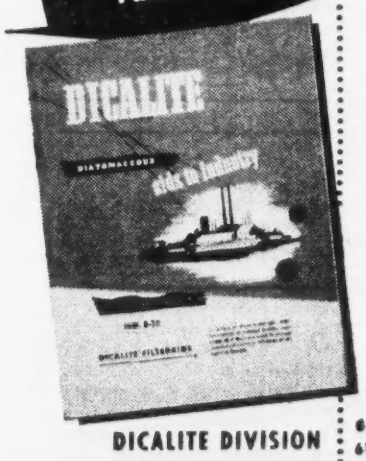

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Gov't Census Programs Will Be Broadened

—Continued from page 3

a decrease in Agriculture's budget, resulting from completion of the field work for the survey of farmers' expenditures. In the Bureau of Labor Statistics, $100,000 was allowed of the $152,000 increase requested for improvements in the monthly consumer price index which figures largely in making up the cost of living index on which wage rates in many labor contracts are now based.

A small increase in the Agricultural Marketing Service will be used for a pilot study of the interrelationship of agricultural and industrial income, to see how changes in prices and income in one sector affect the other.

Construction P ·ogram Unchanged

Of particular interest to the paint and protective coatings industry is the fact that the statistical programs on construction and housing will continue at the same level as in fiscal 1956. Major increases were requested to improve the present inadequate statistics on construction, particularly those relating to non-residential construction, but these were turned down by congress.

In the area of production and distribution, about $12.8 million was appropriated, an increase of about $1.5 million over fiscal 1956. Nearly all of this increase is for programs in the Department of Agriculture. Increases of more than $800,000 in the Agricultural Research Service provide for an expanded program of production economics research, in cooperation with state agricultural experiment stations. The Agricultural Marketing Service was granted $500,000 of additional funds for developing new and modernized sampling technics and improved crop and livestock estimating methods; and nearly $100,000 for expansion of outlook work and related economic and statistical analysis.

Some of the increases requested in the Bureau of Census were offset by decreases resulting from nonrecurring items. Funds available for 1957 provide for the development, through sampling methods, of monthly estimates of the movements in the dollar value of all retail store inventories. The foreign trade statistical program will be maintained at the level which existed before January, 1956, when retrenchments were made necessary as a result of the greatly increased number of transactions to be tabulated. Work will also be started on preparation of "County Business Patterns" for the first quarter of 1956.

A small increase to the Bureau of Labor Statistics will provide for six case studies of the application and use of automated equipment at the plant level, but will be insufficient to allow for the proposed study of the potential impact of automation on an industry basis.

Appropriations for 1957 of about $6.7 million for agricultural marketing research are about $1 million greater than this year. The additional funds will be used for research directed toward development of expaned markets for agricultural products, reduction of losses from waste and spoilage, and reduction of marketing costs. The 1957 appropriations also provide for not less than $350,000 to be used for the "special study on the price spread between the farmer and the consumer."

Data Offered

What is claimed to be the first comprehensive **product booklet on bromine,** its properties and methods of handling has been published by Dow Chemical Company. Entitled "Bromine," this two-color, twenty-nine-page booklet discusses in detail product characteristics, safe handling practices, personal protective equipment and the methods for handling and emptying various kinds of bromine shipping containers. Copies are available upon request to local Dow sales offices or by writing to Inorganic Chemical Sales, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

A new **technical bulletin on propionaldehyde** has been issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Information is included on physical properties, specifications, shipping data, applications and toxicity. Copies of the new bulletin (F-40110) are available from Carbide, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

A new twenty-page booklet entitled **"Empol 1022 Polymerized Fatty Acid"** has been published by the organic chemical sales department of Emery Industries, Inc. It contains a complete description, specifications, characteristics and shipping data on "Empol 1022." For a copy write Emery Industries, Inc., Department 5, Carew Tower, Cincinnati 5, Ohio.

A new twenty-page bulletin on **vinyl acetate monomer** has been published by Air Reduction Chemical Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, 150 East 42nd street, New York 17. In addition to essential information on physical properties, grades, specifications and handling, the bulletin also includes details on polymerization and chemical reactions of vinyl acetate monomer.

A revised comprehensive bibliography of the literature on "G-4" (dichlorophene) has been published by Sindar Corporation. The bibliography, technical bulletin D-2, contains abstracts of some 109 scientific trade articles, as well as abstracts of twelve patents both foreign and domestic. Copies of the bulletin are available on request to Sindar Corporation, 330 West 42nd street, New York 36.

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Pharmaceutical Advertisers Planning Marketing Course

The Pharmaceutical Advertising Club is planning a marketing orientation course in cooperation with Rutgers University College of Pharmacy's extension service. The program will be held in New York and Newark, N. J., and will consist of a series of sixteen lectures covering all phases of the development and marketing of drugs.

The lectures will be held in New York at the Chanin Building, 50th floor auditorium, 122 East 42nd Street. These sessions will be held on Monday evenings from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., starting September 17.

In Newark, the lectures will be presented at Rutgers College of Pharmacy Building, 1 Lincoln avenue, at Broadway. These meetings will be held on Tuesday evenings from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., starting September 25.

The tuition for the series will be $50. Registration should be made by mail with Miss Patricia Edgerly, executive secretary, Pharmaceutical Advertising Club, suite 608, 489 Fifth avenue, New York. Preference in enrollment will be granted to club members and sponsored guests.

Socony Says It Will Keep 2-Grade Gasoline System

Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, will continue its two-grade system of gasoline marketing, Herbert Willetts, director and vice-president in charge of domestic marketing, has announced.

"Studies by Socony Mobil research scientists indicate that the needs of motorists are being and can continue to be served by the company's 'Mobilgas Special' and 'Mobilgas R'," Mr. Willetts said.

"Our decision to retain the two-grade system is based on our belief that it means maximum values for the consumers of our products. 'Mobilgas R,' selling at regular-grade prices, meets the octane requirements of the big majority of cars on the road. 'Mobilgas Special,' our premium-grade gasoline, will continue to provide a high level of knock-free performance in the new high-compression engines.

The octane number of 'Mobilgas Special' meets the designed requirements of every make and model being manufactured. In addition to high octane, both of our gasolines include MC4, the most effective combination of additives ever put in gasoline. This combination of additives contributes greatly to better all-around car performance.

"In reaching our decision that the two-grade system offers maximum value to consumers, we have considered not only the economics of our company's operations, but also the fact that adoption of three grades now would have caused our distributors and many of our dealers to make large capital expenditures for equipment to handle the additional grade."

Pyrethrin Exemption Request Is Turned Down by FDA

Petitions of several pesticide producers to exempt piperonyl butoxide, pyrethrins, and allethrin from the tolerance requirements of the Miller Pesticide law when used for post-harvest purposes were denied last week by the food and drug Administration.

The agency said that for public health reasons it felt that appropriate tolerances should be established for the three chemicals, and tolerances ranging from one part per million to twenty parts per million for post-harvest use on certain specified crops were approved.

Announcement was also made of the filing of a petition by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., proposing a tolerance of ten parts per million for residues of oxytetracycline in or on uncooked poultry.

Jap Chemicals

—*Continued from page 5*

Dr. Aries, of which petro-chemicals form about one third.

Three polyethylene plants are being engineered or are under construction and two more are in the planning stage. Plants for acrylonitrile and terephtalic acid are scheduled for expansion in view of the demands of synthetic fibres. Japan is again the world's largest producer of rayon staple fibre. The production of nylon has been doubling every year since 1953.

Because of the lack of wood, the rayon requirements for pulp are only being met to the extent of two thirds by the domestic pulp industry, thereby providing an enormous import opportunity.

Chemical fertilizers enjoy relative prosperity in Japan in view of the intensive cultivation of the land. The use of ammonium sulfate has increased from 1.5 million tons in 1950 to 2.2 million in 1956; urea has registered a spectacular gain of 150,000 tons in the last six years while various phosplates now amount to over 2 million tons, Dr. Aries reports.

Phenolic resins have doubled since 1950 to 12,000 tons, while urea resins have quadrupled to 40,000 tons and vinyls have increased ten times to 45,000 tons. Plans are under way for a 50 percent further expansion in vinyls.

In 1956, Japan will produce about $300 million worth of pharmaceuticals, of which less than 4 percent are exported. Japan is, in the opinion of Dr. Aries, the world's cheapest producer of vitamins, which account for 43 percent of all the exports.

Within the next decade the Japanese chemical industries will be second to none in their efficiencies and should contribute even further to world trade. Already Japan has a positive trade balance and chemicals will continue to aid this trade expansion, Dr. Aries predicts.

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—30 bls, Natural Products Corp, Yokohama
20 bls, Natural Products Corp, Kobe
ALOE—40 cs, R D Heins, Aden
6 cs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
2-AMINO-1, 2,4, TRIAZOLE—89 dms, American Chemical Paint Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—36 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
AMYRIS OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—4 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
42 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
51 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
23 dms, Havre
50 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—200 bgs, Wm J Naar, Beyrouth
ANNATTO SEED—175 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
ANT EGGS—10 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
ANTIMONY—200 cks, Watson Geach, Middlesbrough
REGULUS—250 cs, Antwerp
ANTIMONY-POTASSIUM TARTRATE—40 bbls, R J Saunders & Co, Leghorn
ARABIC GUM—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—1,708 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
76 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Buenos Aires
ARSENIC METALLIC—60 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Avonmouth
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,600 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
BEESWAX—100 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
40 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Santiago
22 bgs, Havana
60 bgs, Santiago
34 bgs, San Antonio
BARBASCO ROOT—194 bls, National City Bank, Callao
BLANC FIXE—400 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
4 cks, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM—11 cs, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
CAFFEINE—16 cks, Byron Chemical Co, Marseille
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIP—560 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
CAMPHOR POWDER—400 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Keelung
200 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
TABLETS—50 cs, Max Van Pels, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—500 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—35 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Cochin
CARNAUBA WAX—11 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—2,400 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Overseas Merchants Corp, Buenos Aires
266 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ponta Delgada
2,400 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEW NUTSHELL LIQUID—170 bbls, Jacques Missir, Cochin
150 dms, Mitchel Beck, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—2,671 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—943 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
250 bgs, Anell Trading Corp, Port Au Prince
1,088 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
192 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Guayaquil
OIL—333 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bombay
55 dms, Sarabhai Agencies, Bombay
2,360 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
220 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—265 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
425 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
85 bgs, Hershey Co, Bombay
85 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
68 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
170 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
85 bgs, P H Petry, Bombay
80 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Bombay
125 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Madras
CERIUM CHLORIDE—18 dms, Cochin
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—100 bls, Max Van Pels, Rijeka
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLOROPHYLL OIL—10 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
75 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Keelung
40 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
95 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
15 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Keelung
25 dms, Keelung
6 dms, C T Wilson, Vera Cruz
CLAY, CHINA—286 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CLITORIA TERATU ROOT—2 bgs, Cochin
COALTAR DYES—26 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—344 tons, Colgate Palmolive Co, Manila
650 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COD LIVERS—1,155 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, St Johns
OIL—15 dms, Reilly Whiteman Walton Co, St Johns
COPAL GUM—417 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
COPPER OXIDE, RED—47 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—294 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Casablanca
450 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
180 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Casablanca
CRESYLIC ACID—68 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
757 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—150 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
200 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
100 cs, E E Bier Co, Kobe
220 cs, Marseille
354 cs, Lisbon
31 cs, Bordeaux
DAMMAR GUM—112 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DERRIS ROOT—161 bls, Abidjan
DEXTRIN—741 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
164 bgs, United Paste & Glue Corp, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ERGOT—3 cks, Gerhard & Hey, Hamburg
1 cs, Gerhard & Hey, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS OIL—24 dms, Chemical Bank, Lourenco Marques
3 dms, Polarome International Corp, Antwerp
46 dms, Malaga
FENUGREEK SEED—114 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
375 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
300 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Casablanca
100 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Casablanca
FERRIC CARBONYL—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
OXIDE—51 bgs, Avonmouth
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
7 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
14 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
7 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—421,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
189,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
111,685 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
105,648 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
102,117 bbls, American Oil Co, Aruba
113,100 bbls, C H Sprague, Punta Cardon
138,534 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
92,390 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
GELATIN—3 cs, Corbett & Co, Marseille
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
GERANIUM OIL—8 dms, Antoine Chiris, Algiers
4 dms, J Manheimer, Algiers
7 cs, Antoine Chiris, London
GLUE—21 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
STOCK—647 bls, H Remis & Co, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—285 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
GUAIACWOOD OIL—67 cs, J H Schroder, Buenos Aires
GUAR GUM—150 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—9,430 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
24,227 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HAARLEM OIL—3 cs, Menger Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
HENNA LEAVES—76 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria
HORNMEAL—1,549 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Santos
IPECAC ROOT—10 bls, Barranquilla
ISOSAFROEUGENOL—4 cs, Shulton Inc, Yokohoma
KARAYA GUM—787 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
614 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
214 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
36 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
60 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
80 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
367 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
240 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
134 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
LAUREL LEAVES—147 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
WAX—17 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenaventura
LAURIC ACID—150 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Copenhagen
220 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—20 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—22 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
18 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
12 dms, L A Champon & Co, Cochin
28 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
12 dms, Trubek Lab, Cochin
6 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Cochin
18 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
31 dms, Hoffman La Roche Inc, Port Au Prince
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
5 dms, Bank of Jaipur, Cochin
2 dms, Cochin
3 dms, Vera Cruz
LIME OIL—3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—384 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER POWDER—25 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN FLOUR—378 bgs, Nestle Co, Rotterdam
GUM—224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Genoa
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
400 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
510 bgs, Bank of N Y, Lisbon
MACE—12 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
MAGNESITE—550 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
SULFATE—500 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
MALONIC ACID—1 ck, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—37 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—3,600 bgs, American Extract Co, Tumaco
769 bgs, Knight Smith & Co, Lourenco Marques
MARJORAM LEAVES—106 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MENTHOL—50 cs, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
80 cs, Amertrade Inc, Santos
125 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
MERCURIC CYANIDE—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Southampton
MINT—15 cks, George Uhe Co, Casablanca
8 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Casablanca
MUSTARD OIL—15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—400 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
NAPHTHALENE—640 bgs, Koppers Co, London
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
40 dms, Crescent Chemical Co, Genoa
NICKEL CHLORIDE—100 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Bremen
NIERA OIL—28 dms, Malaga
NUTMEG—70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Colombo
100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Colombo
112 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, London
20 bgs, Imco Trading Co, London
50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
250 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam
295 bgs, Rotterdam
OAK MOSS—50 bls, Givaudan Corp, Rijeka
OLEYL CETYL ALCOHOL—6 dms, Kanamatsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
OLIBANIUM GUM—160 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
OLIVE OIL—220 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
78 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
798 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
100 dms, N Y Trust Co, Malaga
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
256 dms, National City Bank, Seville
50 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
325 dms, Credit Swisse, Seville
951 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
2,600 dms, D F Young, Cadiz
129 dms, J H Schroder, Barcelona
FOOTS—400 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
OPIUM—400 chts, Calcutta
PALM OIL—103 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
217 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Matadi
75 dms, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—47 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
326 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
414 tons, Matadi
PALO SANTO OIL—18 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PAPAIN—13 cs, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Singapore
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
270 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
3,500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
200 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,450 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Peter Commercial Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
344 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products, Cochin
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
160 bgs, John Block Co, Cochin
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Kuching
70 bgs, J H Schroder, Kuching
350 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Singapore
140 bgs, J H Schroder, Singapore
70 bgs, M J Golombeck, Singapore
70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
140 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
210 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
280 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
548 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Hudson Trust Co, Cochin
210 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
70 bgs, H C Ritchie, Singapore
70 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Singapore
350 bgs, Singapore
WHITE—160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
150 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
70 bgs, J H Schroder, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
280 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—202,944 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
117,850 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
114,006 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Maracaibo
117,221 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Maracaibo
110,000 bbls, British American Oil Co, Las Piedras
121,640 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
135,000 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
116,922 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENYLENEDIAMINE—3 cks, Rotterdam
a-PICOLINE—58 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—6 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
300 bgs,
POTASH, CAUSTIC—30 dms, Nife Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—50 cks, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—50 bbls, Duff Chemical Co, Gothenburg
PERMANGANATE—1 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen
SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PRIMROSE FLOWERS—3 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
PSYLLIUM SEED—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
HUSKS—249 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Bombay
244 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
122 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
122 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
240 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—49 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
FLOWERS—40 bls, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp, Puna
PYRITES—164 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,813 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—331 bgs, Fine Chemicals of Canada, Matadi
166 bgs, P H Petry, Matadi
17 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
RED IRON OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
442 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
800 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
400 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
RICE STARCH—160 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bls, Louis Furth, Split
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Liverpool
992 bgs, Rotterdam
SACCHARIN—15 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—520 bls, Amersped Inc, Hamburg
750 bls, Trieste
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Cochin
5 cs, J Berlage, Madras
SANDARAC GUM—2 bgs, O G Innes Corp, London
SASSAFRAS OIL—15 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
45 dms, Rijeka
SAVORY LEAVES—40 bls, Louis Furth, Split
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
250 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
250 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
750 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
750 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
956 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
2,100, bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—334 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Puerto Barrios
SHARKLIVER OIL—25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—48 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta
SIENNA—27 cks, Leghorn
SILICON CARBIDE—12 cks, D C Andrews & Co, Oslo
SILVER BISMUTH—36 dms, American Metal Co, Tampico
SODIUM ALGINATE—20 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Oslo
ARSENATE—150 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Co, Marseille
CACODYLATE—3 cs, Havre
CHLORITE—110 cans, Hamburg
CYANIDE—3,300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
100 dms, C Hardy Inc, Havre
FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Antwerp
FLUORIDE—250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Hamburg
SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, Kobe
SULFATE—5,300 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SPARTEINE—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Havre
SPEARMINT LEAVES—47 cs, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria
SULFUR—10,022 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Puerto Libre
SUMAC EXTRACT—5 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TALC—2,286 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TAMARIND SEED POWDER—20 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
TAPIOCA FLOUR—378 bgs, Standard Brands, Itajai
800 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
3,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
7,733 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
900 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
1,336 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE—64 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Middlesbrough
TRIHYDROXYBENZENE—10 kgs, D F Young, London
TOLU BALSAM—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Puerto Barrios
TUNG OIL—579 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—11 bgs, S Hartman, Port Au Prince
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—30 dms, Esca Commercial Agency, Rotterdam
UREA—100 bgs, Baura Inc, Hamburg
SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALERIAN ROOT—100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN D—2 cs, Roussel Corp, Havre
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,126 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
565 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
WAX—15 bgs, Durra Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
22 bgs, J H Schroder, Rio de Janeiro
20 bbls, Heka Imports & Exports, Hamburg
WHITING—1,120 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
2,460 bgs, Antwerp

—*Continued on page 65*

Jobs & People

Advance Solvents & Chemical Division of Carlisle Chemical Works, Inc., New York—**J. L. Frankel** has been appointed sales service representative for Advance Solvents in the New York metropolitan area.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.—**Don C. Hawkins, jr.,** today takes over as ADM's sales representative in the eastern sales territory for its line of soybean and linseed oil meals, soy specialty proteins and industrial cereal products, with headquarters in New York.

Davison Chemical Company Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md.—**Richard C. Mathews** has become a field service engineer in Davison's petroleum catalyst department.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Warner C. Logan,** assistant purchasing agent since 1947, has become manager of the mechanical equipment section in Diamond's purchasing department, a new post. **John J. Swearingen,** buyer for the past four and a half years, is now manager of the power and electrical section, also a newly created position. **Robert J. Gibbons,** buyer since 1948, has been made manager of the contract section. **Howard O. Scott,** who joined Diamond in 1950, has taken over Mr. Gibbons' former duties as buyer. New additions to Diamond's purchasing organization are **John J. Primeau,** staff assistant, and **Richard S. Warren,** buyer.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Elmer K. Stilbert** has been promoted from assistant manager of Dow's coatings technical service to staff manager of coating materials in its plastics department.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.—**David A. Kressin** on August 15 will become head of Eastman's new European sales headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands. Succeeding him as head of chemical sales in the Cincinnati, Ohio, office will be **Ralph R. Shelley,** an Eastman sales representative in the New York office for the past eight years.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Ernest F. Blew** has been assigned to handle chemical sales for Hooker in the Wisconsin, Minnesota and upper Michigan peninsula area.

Lummus Company, New York — **A. P. Schnyder** has been made a consulting engineer for the Lummus pulp and paper mill division.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Harold M. Leeper** has been promoted to group leader in the central research department of Monsanto's research and engineering division in Dayton, Ohio.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa. — **Harold L. Taylor** has been selected to head up Picco's new south Atlantic district sales office in Jacksonville, Fla.

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York—**Samuel S. Kaplan** has been named to Schenley's newly created post of field manager. **Sigmund Klein** has been appointed New York district manager of the firm to succeed Mr. Kaplan. **Murray Ruskin** has been made western Great Lakes district manager and will supervise Schenley salesmen covering metropolitan Chicago, Indiana and western Michigan. **Louis H. Celetano** has become New England district manager in charge of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine. **Fred E. Carr** has been named mid-Atlantic district manager in charge of salesmen in Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia.

Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass. — **Robert E. Grandpre** has been appointed to Shawinigan Resins' technical service department.

Shulton, Inc., New York—**William Palmer** has been named sales representative in the New York metropolitan area for Shulton's fine chemicals division.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.—**William G. Dahlquist,** manager of Staley's chemical sales section in Decatur, will become assistant manager for New York City on October 1. **Wendell D. Ray,** an industrial sales representative in Chicago, on the same date will take over as assistant manager of the Boston office. G. A. T. Moore, a sales representative in Boston, will become assistant manager of the Philadelphia office on October 1, while **George M. Donelan,** a New York territory sales representative, will take over as assistant manager in Cleveland on that date.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Jack R. Gould, Harry Babad, Gert G. Eberhardt, Joseph R. Capecci, jr.,** and **Robert Clyne** have been added to the technical staff of Stauffer's laboratory at Chauncey, N. J.

Titanium Pigment Corporation, subsidiary of National Lead Company, New York—**Daniel B. Robertson** has joined Titanium Pigment's sales force in Los Angeles.

United States Gypsum Company, Chicago—**A. M. Personeus** has been appointed paint sales manager in US Gypsum's Colonial division, with headquarters in Boston.

Warner - Chilcott Laboratories, Morris Plains, N. J.—**Joseph Becker,** division sales manager for Warner-Chilcott in New York, has been transferred to a similar post in San Francisco. **Albert Neimeth,** who has been in charge of trade relations and sales training, will succeed Mr. Becker as New York division sales manager.

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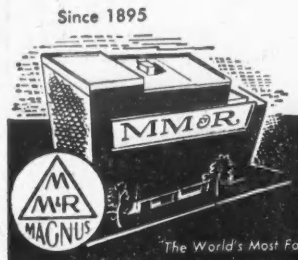

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Nutmeg and mace oils continued very strong on the spot scene last week, dealers reported. The flurry of price changes that was present in the nutmeg oil market the week previous was no longer present, the basic strength held tight and dealers reportedly expected further shifts in the months to come. The explanation of the extreme firmness of these markets lies in the heavy crop and plantation damage suffered last year. Present feelings are, according to dealers, that the situation will remain firm for the next three or four years or, until the losses have been recouped or the first fruits of replanting picked and sold.

Bois de rose shows the opposite side of the economic coin to the above oils. Its situation has been difficult for the past years and now has approached another impass. According to dealers, prices took a drastic step downward a number of weeks ago. The burr beneath the saddle continues to be Brazilian dealers channeling material at reduced prices through Peruvian ports. This undercutting, coupled with the already unsteady market is bringing the situation down to levels never reached before.

Citronella is beginning to reflect the shipping price cut of a few weeks back. Though the spot situation hasn't come to reflect the size of that cut, prices last week slipped slightly in Ceylon and Formosan (Java-type) qualities. The situation on spot is expected to loosen even further, it has been reported.

Oils with source areas beyond the Suez canal are reportedly bidding time on spot awaiting further development. A lengthy curtailment of material might make for sudden listings in shifts, dealers said.

Dealers market reports from Grasse include the following information:—

The orange flower crop was completed on the 15th of June and proved to be far below the forecasted size. As a result, the concrete and the absolute of orange flowers will be scarce this year and the small quantities available will be quoted at a high price.

The rose de mai crop has reportedly been a good one and larger than last years crop. The price paid is, however, the same as that of last year. The manufacturing of rose de mai products is practically over and should be available in a few days.

No report can be made yet, the reports contend, on this years Jasmin crop which is slated to start late in July. It does not seem, however, that the jasmin bushes have really suffered during the February frost and, up to now, it seems that this years crop will be practically a normal one. If, of course, the climatic conditions remain favorable.

The tuberose crop will take place next August.

This year's crop of violet leaves is over and the concrete and absolute are now available. The prices for these products are a bit lower than they were last year. The yield this year has been a good one, the reports noted.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, Pimento leaf, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Linalool, 25c. per lb.
Linalyl Acetate, 35c. per lb.
Oil, chenepodium, 15c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Formosan, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12 1955
138.38	138.45	137.69	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de rose—Prices held throughout the week dealers here reported, despite the low level of the material's market. The holding reflected no firming tendency, dealers reported for lack of interest and low sales figures continued as they have for the past months. Channeling through Peru of much Brazilian material continued at even lower levels than the markets present quotes. This has further crippled the market and, when first commenced was one of the major factors in breaking down a market that at the time showed signs of slow but probable recovery. At present both dealers and producers hold out little hope for the bois de rose market to recover in the immediate future.

Chenopodium — Recent listings of this essential oil have been quoted as low as $3.50 per pound, dealers here reported last week. The price is 15c. less than that previously listed. The price shift has been been attributed to heavy supply and stock and relatively slow movement on spot.

Citronella—Two qualities of citronella oil, Ceylon and Java-type (Formosan) showed slight drops in listing last week, dealers here reported. The new quotes are 88c. per pound for Ceylon quality and $1.55 per pound for Formosan. The declines were 2c. and 10c. per pound, respectively. Dealers attributed the decline to the sudden and heavy drop in shipping prices. Though there was no immediate response on spot when the drop was first reported, shifts in both source material and the oils have since been listed. Further drops are not only expected but reportedly inevitable in the face of the situation.

Geranium—Algerian geranium last week was listed by one dealer at $13-$15 per pound range. Reports from overseas noted that the availabale stock of African geranium oil is practically exhausted. The new crop will soon be available, however, it was said. Bourbon geranium, which rose in price recently, has maintained its listing in spite of light demand on the French comestic market. The continued strength is attributed to sales and demand in other areas, and maintenance of the present situation and condition is expected to continue.

Lavender — Dealers reported here last week that the last price rise recorded continued to be maintained and that further rises might take place before the new September crop, as the stock actually carried is relatively light. In respect to the September crop it has been reported from Europe that the February frost cut it by about 20 percent. As a result of this, it appears that lavender on the market will only be moving in an upward direction.

Mace—Dealers reported continued high strength in this market last week with expectancy that the situation will move on upward during the next months. The present listing for this material, fluctuating upward all the time, was resting last week in range of $7.25 per pound to $10.50 per pound. Though the quotes for mace oil haven't run as wild as those of nutmeg oil, the strength is just as basic for mace as it is for the other oil. Both materials base their firmness upon the heavy damage done to crop and plantation last year during the storm and hurricane seasons. Both the East and West Indies were struck and damage was reportedly so complete in some areas as to cut crop sizes for the next three or four years.

Pimento Leaf — This commodity was listing higher on the spot scene last week, dealers here reported. The new quote of $2.55 per pound is 25c. higher than the earlier figure listed. Light supply and stocks are considered primarily responsible for the situation. Also, reports on source material from the growing areas had it that the new crop is small.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalool—One dealer on spot last week listed this aromatic chemical at $3.60 per pound. The previous inside quote had been 35c. higher. This is the second price drop listed for linalool in the last month. The pace has been set by bois de rose, which has been showing heavy weakness and tendencies to fall off in price during the past month and a half. The previous decline had been of 35c. per pound.

Linalyl Acetate—The listing for this commodity, according to one dealer, declined again last week. The new price, $3.70 per pound, is 35c. less than the previous quote. The cause of the decline, as in the case of linalool, was attributed

Essential Oils

to the recent heavy decline in the price of bois de rose.

Seeds and Spices

Fennel Seed—Dealers here reported a softening in the tone of this commodity on spot last week. Listings of 16½c. per pound for Argentine material; 8½c. per pound for Czech material and 8½c. for Roumanian seeds were somewhat lower than the previous listings.

Ginger—Jamaica grades staged a rally last week, dealers on spot reported. This was attributed to shortness of supply and knowledge that there will be no further shipments until newcrop in January-March. Other qualities are steady but unchanged. Newcrop Cochin, according to one dealer, has been listed at firmer quotes because "short" sellers seem reluctant to commit themselves very heavily.

Nutmegs—Prices remained unmoving last week, dealers here reported, despite the heavy advances shown in the nutmeg oils spot quotations. Occasional offerings of shipment East India grades were to be found at a shade under spots and nearbys. However, in general, only small discounts were available for very distant positions. Maces also showed little change but supplies are tight.

Paprika—Local stocks of top quality, dealers here reported, were tight. Some parcels of medium grade were reportedly available but even in this grade stocks were small for this time of year. Spain had not settled on new crop prices but rumors, according to dealers, indicated an advance from last year's level.

Pepper — Dealers here contended that anxiety over developments in Egypt and Burma have been factors moving the market. Malabar and Lampong prices reportedly reflected this movement. Sarawak tended to harden, it was said, but the heavy arrivals and releases on the dock stalled its movement for the moment. Prices from Singapor on Saraw were very firm making it difficult to secure futures at anything under the spot New York price. The general feeling here was that spot Sarawak prices would probably do better after arrivals find their way into consumption. The spread between Sarawak and Malabar is very substantial. Cables from India were firm to complete the picture of a basically sound market, one dealer said. Current levels appear

—*Continued on page 66*

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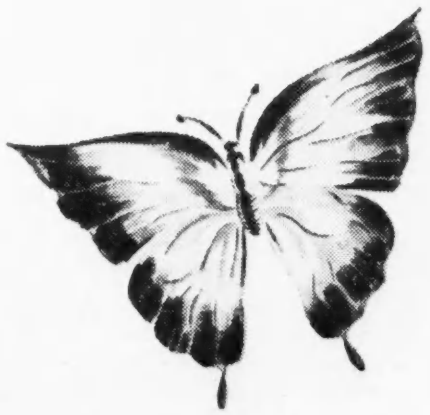

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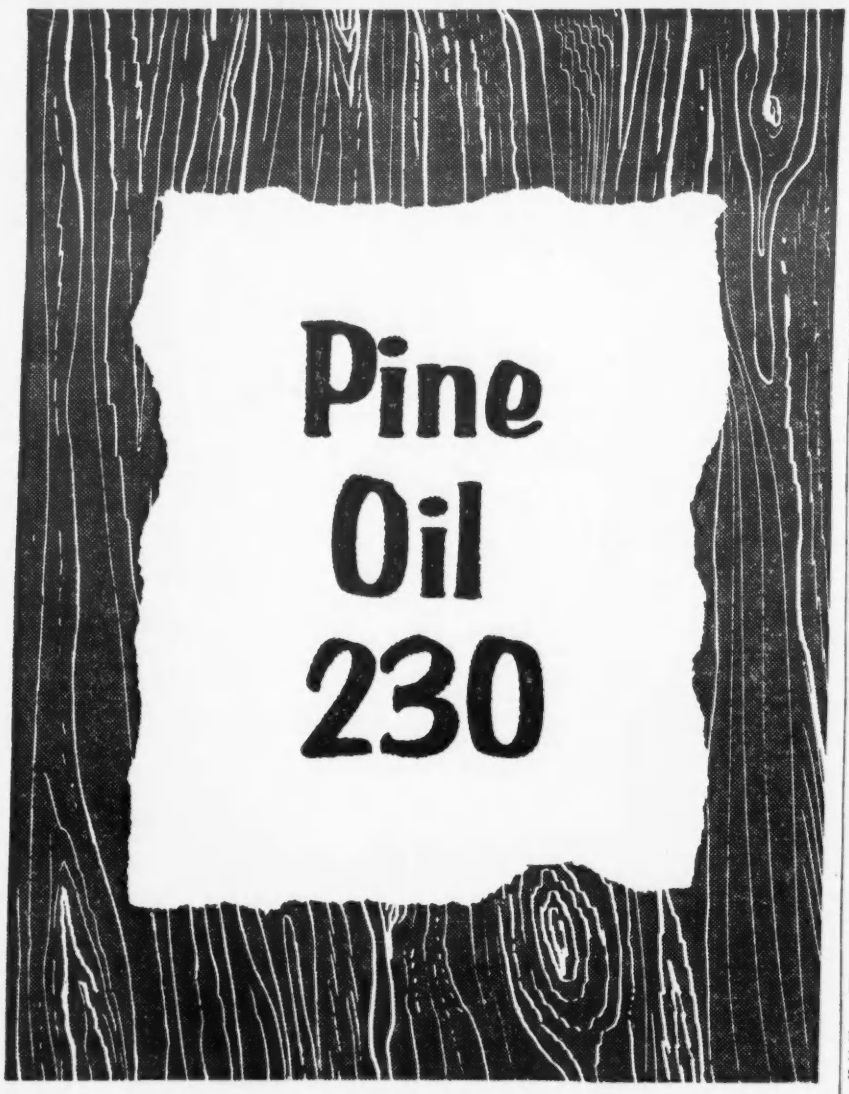

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Coatings Materials

The coatings trade expressed optimism about sales for the remainder of the year. Contributing factors to the optimistic attitude were the end of the steel strike, the return to work of consuming industries previously shut down for vacation and repair, and favorable forecasts regarding automobile production during the fourth quarter. Dryer weather in some areas bolstered paint trade sales, which had previously been hampered by an unusually wet summer.

The aluminum strike was judged to be largely of a technical nature at present, and was expected to be over as soon as agreements could be worked out. Current supplies of aluminum paste and powder were ample. It was almost certain that prices would be raised as a result of settlement of the strike.

United States production and sales of synthetic plastics and resin materials in 1955 were the largest on record, according to the Tariff Commission.

Production of all plastics and resin materials in 1955 rose 32 percent over 1954, while sales amounted to $1,078 million in 1955, as against $856 million the previous year.

In 1955, as in 1954, vinyl and vinyl copolymer resins was the class of resins produced in the largest volume. Output of these resins rose 34 percent over 1954 levels.

Of the lacquer materials, dicyclohexyl phthalate showed an encouraging outlook, primarily because of announced increases in cellophane producing capacity by two major producers.

Natural resins were largely inactive, with copal and dammar gums easy, and shellac stronger. Argentine casein remained very firm, with offerings closely held, and higher for shipment.

Price Trends

Advanced
Casin, imp., Argentine, 1c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12, 1955
100.13	100.13	100.14	97.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The aluminum strike was expected to have little effect on the supply position. Current stocks were ample, and demand was slow.

Settlement of the dispute is expected to bring about price increases in paste, powder, metal, and a number of other aluminum compounds, owing to increased labor costs.

Carbon Blacks—Shutdowns among rubber producers during July for vacation and repair periods dampened buying interest considerably. Pigment uses were correspondingly lower during the slack period.

Last week, however a sizable replacement demand developed from tire builders and other users, and business was expected to pick up from now until the end of the year.

Earth Colors—Sales to the paint trade have been running below the 1955 rate during the summer. The decline has been attributed to a mild recession in new construction, as well as poor painting weather in many sections of the country.

Industrial sales have been adversely affected by the curtailment of automobile production. A good many of the natural and synthetic iron oxides go into primer and surfacer coats on new cars.

The steel strike was said to have affected sales sharply in the Pittsburgh area, where paint manufacturers stopped buying about three weeks before the strike.

Lead Pigments—Trade sales have suffered to some extent because of rainy weather in many areas. Industrial demand has held up fairly well for lead oxides, considering a number of vacation shutdowns among consuming industries.

Titanium Dioxide—The market was relatively inactive, as consumers appeared to have immediate requirements well covered. Supplies were plentiful, and available for prompt shipment.

Zinc Pigments—Zinc oxide sales were showing improvement last week following the summer slump. Zinc dust was also making a comeback, largely because of settlement of the steel strike. Demand for metal was dull and featureless.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Industrial and paint trade buying interest was only moderately active. Some improvement in sales was seen for the fourth quarter.

With the large number of producers, competition remained keen. Consequently, prices were not too steady. It was hoped that the expected fourth quarter boom would stiffen quotations.

Epoxys—Demand for use as a coatings resin continued to move along at a slowly expanding rate. The recent advent of a fourth producer of this ether linkage resin was expected to bring on competition.

One the drawbacks of this material in the past has been its relatively high cost to the consumer. As a consequence, the resin has been channeled mainly into uses where its superior characteristics outweighed cost problems.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—Prices continued without change. Business was said to have held up well during the summer. Increased demand for alkyd modifiers has resulted from recent technical improvements.

Polyvinyl Acetate—This material continued to be a very popular paint latex, and sales were reported to have held up reasonably well, considering summer vacation and repair shutdowns among consumers, as well as strikes in several industries.

Paint trade sales were fairly good, although wet weather has curtailed outside painting to some extent in many areas.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—The market was slow. Owing to the slash in auto production, and consequent curtailment of demand for plasticizers for use in vinyl extrusions and other plastics materials used in car manufacture, plasticizer business has suffered. It was hoped that demand would improve during the remainder of the year.

Dicyclohexyl Phthalate—This material has been relatively unaffected by slumps, strikes, and other factors in the summer market, due to the fact that the major portion of output goes into cellophane manufacture.

Demand for use in cellophane has been active for most of the year. Capacity increases recently announced for two major cellophane producers are expected to improve already satisfactory demand.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate — Inquiry for DIOP has been hampered by auto cutbacks and the usual July slack period. Due to the large number of producers, price competition remained keen.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—With consumers inactive, prices ranged from 1c. to 3c. per pound lower on many grades, including Congo, loba DBB, Philippine, and Pontianak.

Dammar Gum—East India batus and Singapore Nos. 1 and 2 were off 1c. to 2c. per pound in light trading.

Coatings Shipments, Output: June

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	June	May	June	May
Trade sales	$91,400,000	$88,879,000	22,673,000	23,853,000
Industrial sales, total	54,749,000	57,932,000	19,720,000	21,373,000
Paint and varnish	42,115,000	43,938,000	14,997,000	16,087,000
Lacquer	12,634,000	13,994,000	4,743,000	5,286,000
Overall totals	$146,149,000	$146,811,000	43,019,000	45,823,000

Total sales January through May: $803,328,000.

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Coatings Materials

Shellac—Bleached bonedry shellac was priced at 56c. per pound in 1,500-pound lots, in bags; barrels were 57c., same basis, and kegs, 58c., same basis. Prices in effect since May were steady and unchanged.

Orange shellacs were generally firm. Lemon No. 1 was quoted at 50c. to 51c. per pound, spot; No. 2, 48c. to 50c., and superfine, 46c. to 47c. per pound, 10-bag lots.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The Argentine market continued very firm, with casein for shipment higher, at 23¾c. to 24c. per pound, duty paid. Offerings were closely held, in view of the current indecision over exchanged rates.

Consuming mills no longer remained on the sidelines in this country, and came into the market in force following depletion of supplies.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
H	...	...	...	...	$8.15
WG	$8.14	...	...	...	...
WW	8.20	...	...	...	8.30
Bags—					
M	...	...	$7.91	...	...
N	...	$7.96	7.97‡	...	...
WG	...	7.98	...	...	...
WW	...	...	8.09	8.21	...

Tankcars (for week ended August 3)—WW, $7.70; N, M, $7.57; 1,768*

Sales, USDA

524* 813* 585* 435* 3‡

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.535‡	.535‡	.5375	.5375	.55
Sales	32,000¶	14,000¶	14,000¶	10,000¶	6,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l., 75c.

* Drums equivalent. ‡ Carlots. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

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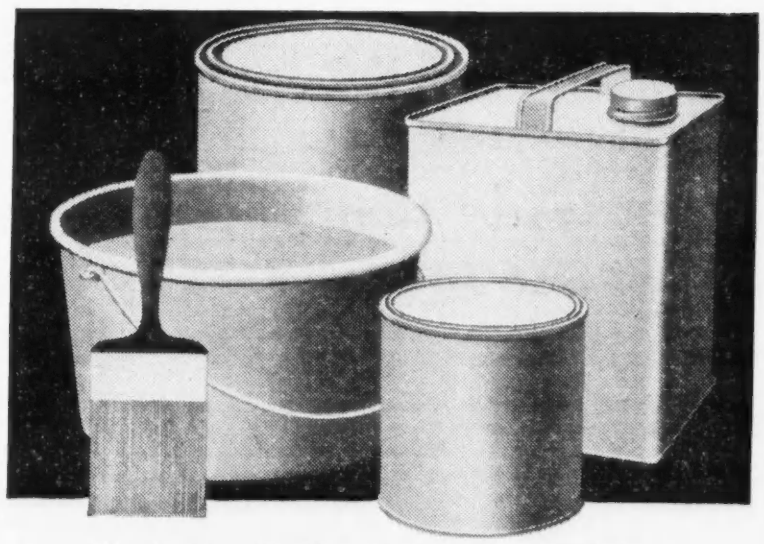

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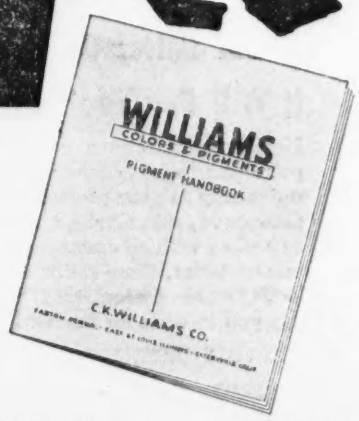

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Obituaries

Dr. Madison L. Marshall

Dr. Madison L. Marshall, group leader in the applied physical chemistry group in the research and development division of Chemstrand Corporation, died August 7 in Decatur, Ala. He was fifty years old. Before joining Chemstrand in 1952, Dr. Marshall had been professor of chemistry at Texas State College for Women for fifteen years.

Martin Adelman, for many years a production chemist with Schimmel & Co., New York, died recently while on a visit in Germany. He had been associated with Schimmel in New York for more than twenty years.

John Henry Lapham, a director of Texas Company, died August 2 near Bandera, Texas. He was seventy-one years old. Colonel Lapham was a son of Lewis H. Lapham, a founder of Texas Company. He had been a director for nearly forty years.

Chester R. Upham, a pioneer in the natural gas and oil producing industries, died August 4 in Pacific Palisades, Calif. Mr. Upham built extensive natural gas systems in north and central Texas and with his father, the late David A. Upham, constructed the first large-diameter pipe line from the Panhandle field.

Arthur L. Walker, jr., assistant sales manager of Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, died August 7 in New York. He was fifty-eight years old.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, tech., for period from date of award thru March 31, 1957, East & West Coast, inv. 16, Aug. 21, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Carbon dioxide, 400,000 lbs., liquid, inv. 64-B, Aug. 14, Contracting Officer, Procurement Div., Holloman AFB, New Mex.

Chemicals, 200 oz. potassium iodide, 200 lbs. glycerine, USP, 100 lbs. sodium bisulfate purified dry, 1,000 lbs. sodium carbonate monohydrated gran., 600 lbs. sodium sulfite anhyd., 30 lbs. alumina activated alumina dessicant, inv. 12, Aug. 27, Directorate of Procurement, FTKL, Purchasing Agent, Hqs. AF Flight Test Center, Edwards AFB, Calif.

Diphenylamine, 50,000 lbs., Inv. 13, Aug. 13, Naval Powder Factory, Navy Dept., Indian Head, Md.

Ethyl alcohol, 11,430 gals., USP, East Coast, inv. 56, Aug. 17, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ethylene glycol, 5,000 gals., inhibited (antifreeze), inv. 6(M), Aug. 23, Schools Supply Officer, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Insecticide, 3,272 gals. 90% malathion liquid form, inv. 27, Aug. 27, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Patrick AFB, Fla.; 534,000 lbs., lindane, powder, dusting, West Coast, inv. 27, Aug. 23, Navy Purchasing Office, U. S. Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Lithium hydroxide, 770 lbs., granular, large, inv. 48, Aug. 23, Submarine Supply Office, 19th & Walnut Sts., Phila. 3, Pa.

Paint, 500 1-gal. cans syn. exterior and interior enamel, metal and wood, ready mixed liquid, inv. 510-58, Aug. 17, Army Signal Supply Agency, 225 S. 18th St., Phila. 3, Pa.; 480 ½ pints tinting color pigments-in-oil, Franconia, Va.; inv. RIT-71438-RR, Aug. 14, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; paint products consisting of paint and varnish remover, shellac, varnish, gum spirits turpentine, lacquer thinner, etc., inv. 24, Aug. 20, Atlanta Gen. Depot, Purchasing Div., Atlanta, Ga.; 12,000 gals. interior semigloss enamel, 309,000 lbs. magnesium silicate pigment, East & West Coast, inv. 241, Aug. 20, 34,000 gals., general purpose, exterior, oil paint, East & West Coast, inv. 217, Aug. 27, 4,900 gals. interior gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 201, Aug. 24, 500 gals. one-coat, oil paint, for application to rusted surfaces, Columbus, O., inv. 150, Aug. 23, 1,971 gals. ready mixed exterior paint, 3,000 gals. ready mixed, iron oxide paint, inv. 198, Aug. 23, 1,000 gals. lusterless hot spray lacquer, 352 gals. camouflage lacquer, East & West Coast, inv. 151, Aug. 23, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Naphtha, 2,750 gals., distilled from petroleum, inv. 26, Aug. 16, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Naphthalene, 7,720 lbs., tech., East & West Coast, inv. 39, Aug. 24, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, New York, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Phosphorus, 665,000 lbs., white, open-end contract, for period of six months from date of award, inv. CML-1, Aug. 17, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Sodium hydroxide, 660,000 lbs., tech., for cleaning purposes, open-end contract for period of one year from date of award, inv. CML-6, export pack, Aug. 17, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y

Sodium orthosilicate, 99,300 lbs., inv. CML-4, export pack, Aug. 15, N. Y. Chem Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Sodium thiosulfate, 22,300 lbs., photographic, inv. DA-317, Aug. 14, Gen. Services Adm., Region 7, Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.

Sulfuric acid, for period from Sept. 1, 1956 thru June 30, 1957, inv. 13, Aug. 16, Supply Officer, Naval Air Station, Navy Dept., Corpus Christi, Tex.

Trichloroethylene, 6,864,660 lbs., tech., inv. 2, Aug. 16, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week continued confined to actual needs. While business was light, consuming inquiry improved in replacements for prompt and later delivery. Steady tone continued to feature this market and most materials were maintained at former levels. Higher cost of Brazilian tapioca flour for shipment was reflected locally and spot stocks were lifted fractionally. Egg derivatives continued weak, with the lower cost of eggs and flake egg albumin was dropped 3 cents per pound, while yolk was unchanged and fairly steady. Trading in these materials was slow.

Higher cost of tapioca flour has increased the substitution of other materials, especially corn starch. Production of tapioca flour in Brazil was materially smaller and estimated at about 40 percent below last year. Trading in replacements of late was limited and transacted at steadily advancing prices. With stocks of potato starch nil in Maine, consumers confined demand for stocks on the spot. Offers from Idaho also were limited and closely held. Sago flour remained quotably unchanged and steady for spot delivery.

Moderate improvement in consuming inquiry was reported for tanning materials for prompt shipment. Trading was still spotty and restricted to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Prices were without change, reflecting the steadiness at primary sources.

Shoe production in June totaled 44,416,000 pairs, a decline of 7.4 percent from May and of 10.4 percent from June 1955. As a result of the drop from a year ago the year-to-date increase over 1955 was reduced to 3.8 percent. The only types of footwear to show an increase in June over last year were athletic shoes and men's so-called work shoes. The largest declines took place in juvenile footwear with children's shoe production off by 21.1 percent, youths' and boys' off by 20.4 percent, and infants' and babies' shoe production off by 18.5 percent. Half year results show 1956 output smaller than in 1955 for youths' and boys' shoes, children's shoes, and the "all other" miscellaneous category. The proportion of shoes produced with all leather uppers was 81.5 percent in June compared with 81.3 percent in May. With respect to shoes with leather soles, the June proportion was 33.9 percent, off slightly from May and 37.2 percent June 1954.

The average factory value per pair shipped in June was $3.59, an increase of 19c. over June 1955. For the first half, the value per pair has averaged 13c. or 3.7 percent more than in the same period last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tapioca flour ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12, 1955
107.44	107.44	107.45	105.39

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Buying interest was restricted to actual needs. While business was light, the market remained steady at prevailing quotations.

Sodium Acetate—Small lots moved for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Business was light and spotty. Market remained unchanged and steady.

Sulfonated Oils — Consuming demand was reported slow. Quotations were without change and fairly steady.

Sizing Materials

Corn Starch—Consuming interest was more active in view of higher prices for tapioca flour. Some consumers are substituting corn starch for tapioca flour because of the higher cost of the latter material. Prices of starch were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paper bags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 lbs. higher. Further reductions were noted in the visible corn supply, which declined 1,220,000 bushels to 44,735,000 bushels for the week ended August 3, compared with 18,184,000 for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market was weaker with the lower cost of eggs. Flake declined 3c. to $1.95 to $1.97 per pound, and powder, $1.99 to $2.01 per pound, spot according to quantity. Business continued confined to small lots for immediate requirements. The technical grade remained unchanged and firm. Small stocks were maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk—Yolk was quiet, but steadier than egg albumin. Business was still restricted to actual needs. Stocks on spot were quoted at $1.07 to $1.10 per pound, according to quantity. Production of yolk in June amounted to 1,117,000 pounds, against 1,403,000 during June last year.

Potato Starch—Moderate volume of business was reported, chiefly for spot delivery. Tight supply situation still exists in Maine and the market was merely nominal at 7¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Offers from Idaho also were limited and closely held at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. On spot supplies were adequate to cover demand, with sales reported from 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Dutch starch was unchanged at 7.9c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, prompt shipment.

Sago Flour—Small lots on spot were moved in fair volume, while inquiry for shipment from primary sources continued quiet. Raw was unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—The Brazilian market was stronger and offers continued scarce. High grade flour was higher and quoted at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment. Production in Brazil was reported about 40 percent smaller than last year. Stocks on spot also were advanced and ranged from 9c. to 10½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Siamese flour for shipment was unchanged and quoted from 5½c. to 6.80c. per pound, carlots, exdock, depending upon quality.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest improved for prompt shipment. Trading was still spotty. Market was unchanged and steady. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were still closely held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty. Consuming inquiry was reported more active.

Myrobalans—Conditions in this market were without change. Shipments remained steady. JI's genuine were maintained at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed, $79 to $80 per ton and Bombay, $61 to $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Interest in replacements was indicated as fair. Primary market was unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Trading was reported slow. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of the primary market. Extract was quoted at 9¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty. Cups were held at $57 per ton, exdock, and beards, $81 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment.

Wattle—Trading was spotty. Competition was keener and recent trading was reported at lower levels. Fair average bark quoted at $95 to $96 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable at $91 to $92. Extract was unchanged and firm. East African was held at 9⅞c. per pound, and South African 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment, plus duty.

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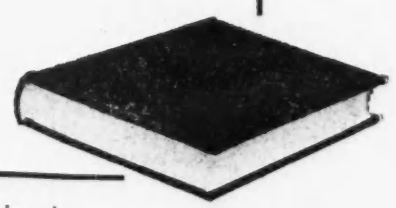

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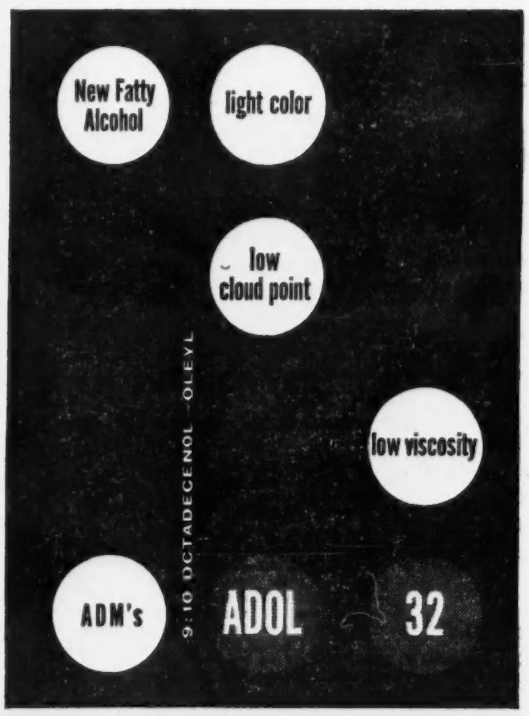

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats continued light last week and was restricted to prompt requirements. Edible oils moved in a hand to mouth manner except soybean oil due to improved refiners demand. Soybean, cottonseed and peanut oils scored fractional advances, with corn maintained at former levels. Demand for coconut oil was moderate and prices were lifted fractionally, with the advance in copra. Lard was stronger and fractionally higher. Edible tallow also was firmer due improved export interest.

While activity in tallow and greases was limited, the market held steady, with sales at unchanged quotations. Export business was dull and featureless. Palm oil continued quiet and unchanged. Rapeseed oil was scarce and merely nominal.

Buying interest in drying oils also lagged. Withdrawals of linseed oil against contracts were more active against former contracts, while new business continued quiet. The price schedule was unchanged, but firm bids could have shaded asked prices several points. The government sold 20 tankcars of tung oil last week—the balance of its holdings and announced no further auctions, except for off grade oil. Trading in crude menhaden oil continued light, but the market was steady as producers held limited stocks at unchanged levels. Export inquiry was fairly active, with buyers and sellers about ¼ cent apart. Refined fish oils were quiet and tankcars were shadable. Brazilian castor oil demand was spotty, but well held at current quotations.

Vegetable waxes continued to move in a hand to mouth manner. The feature of this market was the scarcity of offers of crude beeswax from primary sources, which caused quotations to advance 2 cents per pound. Refined grades were steady and unchanged. Carnauba grades were quiet and unchanged. Yellows were scarce and firm.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Lard, cash, ⅝c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Wax, bees, crude, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 12 1955
116.86	116.84	118.26	105.60

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Deliveries of domestic oil were reported fairly active against contracts, while new business was slow. All grades were quotably unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian remained steady at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was stronger with sales at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Tankcars were raised to 12¼c., New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Trading in crude was light and transacted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quiet and unchanged at 16.09c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—There was a noticeable reduction in trading in futures last week, but the market remained on a steady basis. Fluctuations were narrow and quotations were slightly higher. Trading was mixed, chiefly professional. Refiners continued to take September delivery on a scale downward. Germany purchased about 13,500 tons of crude cottonseed oil for October-December shipment. Greece was authorized to purchase 15,000 metric tons of vegetable oils and 2,000 metric tons of lard. Cash market was steady, though consuming interest was limited. Refined salad oil was unchanged at 16⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was active for export and slow for domestic delivery. August was nominal at 12⅝c. tankcars, Southeast and Valley and 12½c. asked for September. Waco was 12⅝c. nominal, August and 12c. bid October-December.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 10, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Sept.	238	14.85	14.43	14.68S
Oct.	103	14.75	14.34	14.60S
Dec.	262	14.70	14.27	14.50S
Jan.	5	14.68	14.65	14.40@14.45
Mar.	106	14.63	14.20	14.45@14.47
May	118	14.44	14.29	14.44S
July	15	14.43	14.33	14.40@14.44
Sept. (1957)	3	14.42	14.28	14.35@14.40

Total sales, 850 contracts.

The first government cotton crop estimate of the year was larger than expected and indicated at 13,552,000 bales of 500 pound gross weight as of August 1. This compared with 1955 production of 14,721,000 bales and 10-year average of 13,098,000 bales. Condition of the crop was indicated at 83 percent of normal, against 84 percent a year ago and 77 percent for the 10-year August 1 average. Because of the accumulation of a record surplus, the department had restricted plantings to about 17,400,000 acres or 4 percent below a similar allotment last year, and imposed rigid marketing quotas.

Imports of cottonseed oil into Lebanon now requires a prior import license from the Lebanese Ministry of National Economy. No license will be issued if imports of cottonseed oil would overload the Lebanese market or compete with national production, or if the country of origin prohibits export of cottonseed to Lebanon, or if oil-extracting plants in the exporting country obtain cottonseed at prices lower than world market quotations.

Linseed — Considerable improvement was reported for deliveries against former contracts, while new business continued at low ebb. Tankcars were offered at 13.3c. per pound, Minneapolis, August-December, with intimations 13c. could have been done on firm bids. Flaxseed was steadier, but had no effect on the oil market.

Flaxseed—The government report estimated the flaxseed crop at 44,250,000 bushels, as of August 1, compared with 1955 production of 41,258,000 bushels and 10 year average of 37,959,999 bushels.

The Canadian Board of Transport Commissioners has ordered a heavy slash in the freight rates on flaxseed going from Prairies States to the Pacific coast for export.

Rates on some hauls were reduced by more than 50 percent which would probably enable ports such as Vancouver to get some of the 7,000,000 bushels a year export traffic that now moves wholly thorugh Eastern ports because of the lower eastbound tolls. On a typical haul from Calgary to Vancouver the new charge will be 21½c. per hundred pounds compared with an original 54c. An interim reduction to 45c. was put into effect last Autumn.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed market was extremely dull, marked by limited crusher demand and light receipts. The trade centered its attention on new-crop developments. Bids were advanced 1c. on old-crop offerings, while to-arrive bids were unchanged. Offerings were scarcely enough to make a market, and several cars of August arrivals were booked at 5c. over prevailing bids. Prices for nearby were at $3.33 a bushel, basis Minneapolis; to-arrive August-September, $3.30. Flax crop prospects continued to look bright and, although a few of the earliest planted fields are stunted, indications were that very little of the crop was in any danger. Offerings in the spot cash market amounted to only 5 cars, while to-arrive bookings totaled 8 cars and 1,300 bushels in trucklots. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts totaled 56 cars, compared with 362 a year ago. Shipments amounted to 13 cars, against 116 a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Past week	100,800	633,500	23,400
Since Sept. 1	25,463,800	27,932,750	6,024,200

Olive—While business was quiet, the spot market remained unchanged and steady. Spanish oil was maintained at $3.45 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid and Argentine, $3.25 to $3.30, depending upon quality and quantity. Advices from Spain stated that no new offers of oil for shipment will be made during the balance of the year.

Portuguese import duties on olive oil have been canceled on condition that an

Oils, Fats and Waxes

equivalent quantity of Portuguese olive oil is exported. Previously, if an equivalent quantity of oil was exported from Portugal, the import duty was reduced by 80 percent and a maximum of 2.5 acidity was fixed, this no longer applies. These concessions are only valid for the olive oil year 1955/56, because of the reduced olive oil production last year. They were passed to ease the supply of edible oil to the home market and to make possible the export of Portuguese olive oil for traditional consumer markets. Duty on peanut oil also were reduced by 60 percent.

Palm—Outside of a light demand for actual needs, the market was dull and featureless. Drums were unchanged at 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, spot as to quantity and tankcars at 12⅜c., New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—This market was firmer, with trading in crude at 14c. per pound, tankcars, mills, f.o.b. southeast. In Oklahoma tankcars were quoted at 13¾c. per pound. Refined was higher at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Refined continued scarce and entirely nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Demand was inactive.

Soybean—Improved demand for crude oil from refiners stiffened the market and prices turned firmer and closed higher. Sales were noted at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, August and September and 12c. asked. October-December quoted at 11½c., same basis. Refined

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 10, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per pound——		
Oct.	10	11.61	11.45	11.65@11.70
Dec.	20	11.50	11.25	11.50S
Mar.	2	11.45	11.33	11.50@11.60
May	4	11.38	11.38	11.60@11.65

Total sales, 36 contracts.

salad was slightly higher at 14⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean crop as of August 1 was forecast at 442 million bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 1955 production of 371 million bushels and 10-year average of 254 million bushels.

Tung—The government sold 20 tankcars at an average price of 23.20c. per pound, New York basis. This was the balance of government holdings, and it was announced that no further auctions will be held, except for some off grade oil. The local market continued inactive and quotations were nominal at 24c. per pound, tankcars, for prompt and later delivery. Drums were unchanged at 25½c. to 26c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was quoted nominally around $155 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports for prompt shipment.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	370,950	6,336,000
Previous week	1,548,450	740,000
Corresponding week, 1955		2,002,000
Total this year	30,468,100	52,683,000
Corresponding period, 1955	56,435,915	54,210,000

Cocoa Butter—Trading was quiet. Market was unchanged and nominal at 47½c. to 50c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Trading was quiet. Shipments were firmer and lifted to $155 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was limited, but the market remained unchanged and steady. Yellow grease was sold at 6¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with bids at ⅛c. less. Choice white was unchanged at 7c. to 7⅛c., same basis. Export interest continued inactive.

Lard—This market was steadier and fractionally higher. Cash lard advanced to 11⅞c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was moderate and reported on the basis of 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was quiet and nominal at 11¼c. per pound, spot.

Tallow—Moderate trading was reported in bleachable fancy at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars delivered for soapers account, with sellers holding for ⅛c. more. Extra was quoted at 6⅝c. to 6¾c. special, 6⅜c. to 6½c. and No. 1, 6⅛c. to 6¼c., same basis. Edible tallow was firmer un-

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 10, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per pound——		
Sept.	4	6.85	6.80	6.83@6.90
Oct.	5	6.95	6.85	6.93@6.97
Dec.	22	7.00	6.93	7.00S
Mar.	15	7.05	7.05	7.03@7.10
May	5	7.00	7.00	7.03@7.10
July	6	7.07	7.05	7.05@7.12

Total sales, 57 contracts.

der improved export interest and quoted at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 8⅜c. to 8½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Business was reported slow. Replacements were unchanged and steady at

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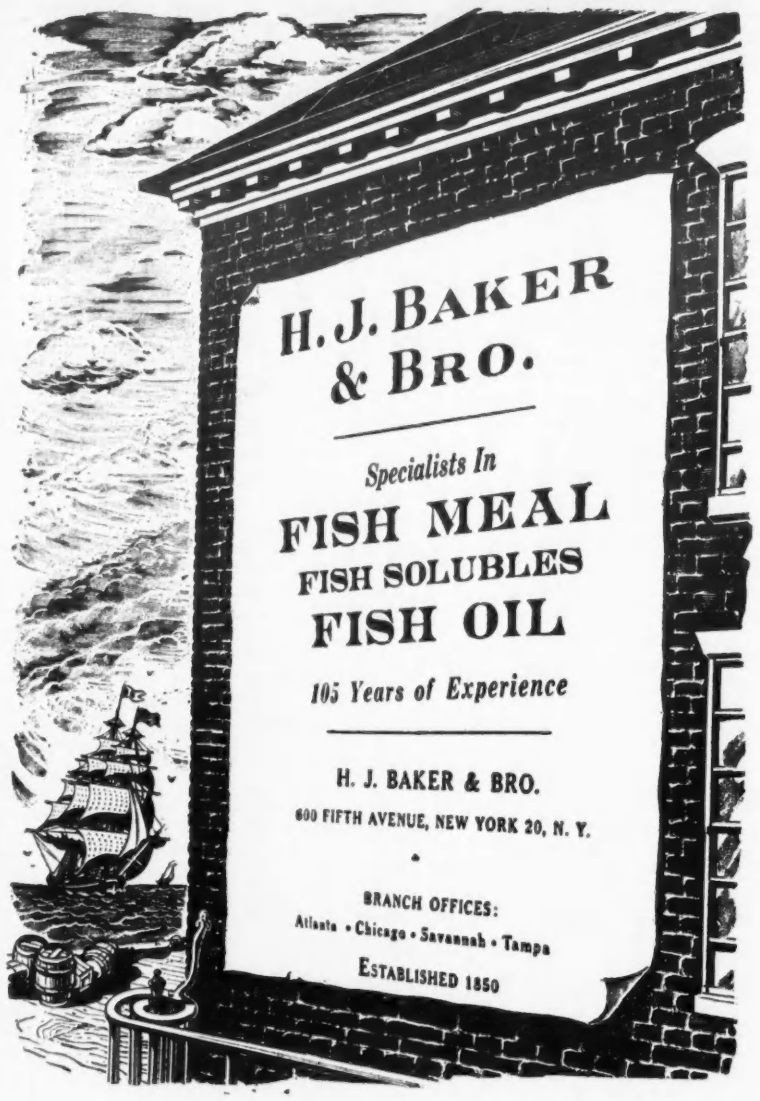

Oils, Fats and Waxes

11½c. per pound, drums, exdock, prompt shipment. Stocks on spot were nominal at 12c. to 12½c., drums as to quantity.

Crude Menhaden—While trading in menhaden was quiet, the market remained unchanged and steady. Stocks held by producers were reported limited and well held at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, works. Export inquiry was quite active, but business was inactive as bids were about ¼c. below asking prices. Demand for refined oil also was light, chiefly for actual needs. Less carlots were maintained at former levels while tankcars were shadable. Light pressed oil offered at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Fatty Acids

Improved demand was noted for all varieties due to the reopening of many plants shut down by vacations. Deliveries against contracts also moved in larger volume since the first of the month. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The government cotton estimate of 13,552,000 bales compared to last year's production of 14,721,000 bales was larger than most private estimates. Trading in meal continued slow as most mills prefer to await seed movement before making any large sales. Buying interest was mostly for nearby delivery. Forty-one percent old process meal was firm at $63 per ton sacked Memphis; $61 Alabama; $59, Georgia mills August shipment. October-November-December forty-one percent meal was sold at $55 per ton Memphis.

Linseed Meal—Market steadier due to improved demand.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal market was firm, influenced by fairly good domestic demand for nearby requirements and continued export interest in new crop delivery. One large crusher was strike-bound, consequently those able to ship felt an increase in nearby business, as well as shipping directions. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $53.50 to $54 a ton for August forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, in tight supply, was at $61.50 for August and $60.50 for September December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	9,240,000	11,700,000
Since Sept 1	696,010,000	627,240,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Supplies are very scarce as only production is from small quantities of peanuts left over. Forty-five percent was quoted at $56 per ton f.o.b. Georgia points.

Soybean Meal—Demand continued fairly active. Supplies are ample. Most buying interest was for nearby positions. Prices for forty-four percent were steady at $51.50 per ton, bulk Decatur, August-September shipment. Southeastern production was quoted at $54 per ton f.o.b. Valley Points for August. New crop forty-four percent was offered at $49 per ton Decatur for October-November-December.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crudes were scarcer on spot and with offers for shipment higher, the market advanced at least 2c. per pound. Buying interest was more active, but business was curtailed due to limited available stocks. Crude African was nominal at 67c. to 68c. per pound, spot as to quantity, with bids for replacements turned down at 65c. exdock. Demand for refined grades was slow, but prices were unchanged and steady.

Candelilla—Business was restricted to actual needs. Supplies were light and firmly held. Crude ranged from 72c. to 73c. and refined, 76c. to 77c. per pound, spot as to quantity and seller.

Carnauba—Consuming demand continued confined to small lots for actual needs. Fatty was quiet and shadable for large lots, while yellow continued scarce and closely held at recent advances.

Japan—This market continued firm reflecting the strength of replacements from Japan. On spot prices were maintained at 47c. to 48c., depending upon quantity and seller.

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Minerals Buying Program Is Started by Government

Acting Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis has announced that the department has taken the first step to implement a strategic minerals purchase program in accord with Public Law 733, 84th congress.

This action, Mr. Davis said, was the delegation of authority to the General Services Administration to purchase domestic tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum, under regulations to be promulgated by the GSA with concurrence by the Secretary of the Interior.

The program is designed to maintain the domestic production of these minerals in the United States, its territories and possessions. The effect will be to extend over a limited additional time government purchases of the four minerals to assist producers in reorienting to normal competitive market conditions.

An item of $21 million was contained in the second supplemental appropriations bill (H. R. 12350) for the Department of the Interior to carry out the program. This money will be transferred to the General Services Administration under an administrative transfer agreement.

Since producers of the four minerals reached their present production capacities largely as a result of defense programs which had little relationship to normal commercial forces, both congress and the Administration considered it necessary to provide a transition period for an orderly adjustment to economic impacts in this segment of the mining industry, Mr. Davis continued.

Imports at U. S. Ports

—*Continued from page 54*

WOOL GREASE—128 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
46 dms, Fanning Chemical Corp, Nagoya
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
60 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, Genoa
PHOSPHATE—1 dm, Pfatz & Bauer, Bremen

Los Angeles

COPRA—250 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
EARTH COLORS—4,500 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MOLASSES—1,218,562 metric tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
NICKEL SULFATE—21 casks, L H Butcher Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
500 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—167 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Djakarta
60 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
35 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—27,764 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Aruba
31,894 tons, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
30,559 tons, Union Oil Co of California, Puerto La Cruz
39,623 tons, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
15,902 tons, The Shell Oil Co, Vancouver
14,733 tons, Texas Co, Bahrein
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—12 bgs, Calcutta
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,470 bgs, Bangkok
WHITING—3,00 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—60 cks, Nather & Trotter Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—7,314 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CAMPHOR POWDER—30 cs, Bremen
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Phila National Bank, Fortaleza
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam
FERROUS SULFATE—20 dms, Liverpool
GYPSUM—11,599 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IRON OXIDE—3,532 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Co, Malaga
MOLASSES—2,976,217 gals, N American Trading Corp, Havana
1,911,085 gals, Nuevitas
NAPTHALENE—948 bgs, Rotterdam
3,022 bgs, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—3,530 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,243 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
126,282 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
206,949 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
732,198 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
399,589 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
205,549 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
118,092 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
110,435 bbls, The Texas Co, Mamonal
232,761 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
188,307 bbls, Hancock Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
232,659 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
140,821 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
118,662 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
PYRIDINE—25 dms, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,198 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Glasgow
RUTILE SAND—3,981 bgs, Brisbane
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Liverpool
CYANIDE—180 dms, Havre
SULFATE—222 bgs, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,661 bgs, Bangkok
UREA—340 bgs, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—17 cs, Havre
WATTLE EXTRACT—457 bgs, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—8,898 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—870 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,200 bgs, Bank of Southwest, Antwerp
CASSIA—364 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
162 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
COPRA—89 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
89 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
400 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
METALDEHYDE POWDER—60 dms, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Havre
PEPPER, BLACK—98 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
244 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tandjong Priok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—167,764 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
122,199 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
SAL AMMONIAC—441 bgs, Bank of California, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—221 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—400 bgs, Beton Co, Corinto
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 cks, C Hardy, Havre
TANKAGE—273 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TUNG OIL—266 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA, SYNTHETIC—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Middlesbrough
VITAMIN C—10 cs, Upjohn Co, Sydney

Additives Curbs

—*Continued from page 3*

further consideration of the legislation by the committee.

Among those who will attend the Dallas parley is Glenn E. Paxton, attorney for a group of food industry producers which drew up the principal bill before the committee (HR 8271). Mr. Paxton has been selected to discuss food additive legislation before the meeting.

Attending sessions to hear the discussion will be Bradshaw Mintener, assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; John Harvey, deputy commissioner of FDA, and William W. Goodrich, assistant general counsel of HEW assigned to FDA matters.

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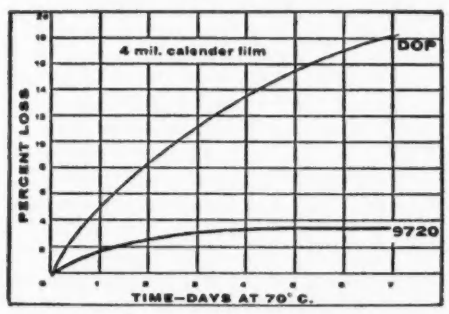
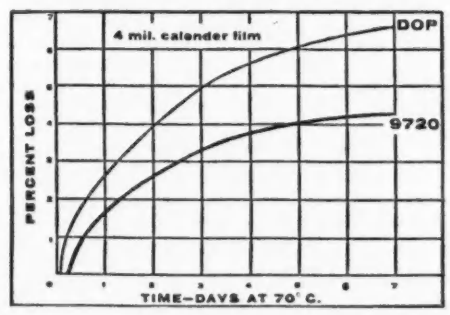


MINERAL OIL EXTRACTION



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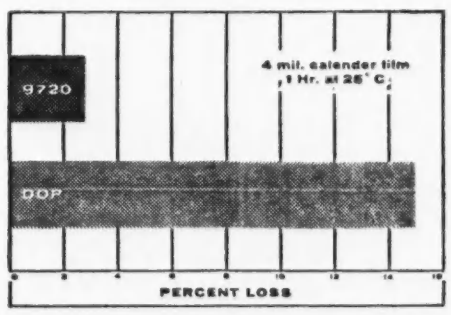
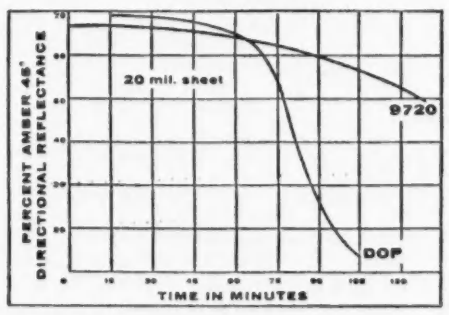


HEAT STABILITY



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Copra June Deliveries From Philippines Increase

Foreign Agricultural Service has reported that Philippine exports of both copra and coconut oil rose sharply in June. Prices in mid-July were essentially the same as a month earlier.

Equivalent in terms of copra to 95,774 long tons, the June export volume reflected a gain of nearly one-half from a month earlier, and nearly one-third from June 1955.

This sharp increase brought cumulative shipments of copra and coconut oil in the January-June period to 522,836 tons copra equivalent, nearly one-third more than the 397,324 tons in the first half of 1955.

Copra exports in June, totaling 82,084 tons, again—as in recent months—went predominantly to Europe. By destination and quantity, they were as follows:—United States (Pacific Coast)—21,552 tons; Belgium — 1,000; Germany — 7,500; the Netherlands—27,132; Europe unspecified —16,000; Colombia—5,400; and Venezuela —3,500.

January-June exports at 448,909 tons were up 30 percent from the 344,032 tons exported in the comparable period of 1955.

Coconut oil exports last month totaled 8,625 tons. Shipments were as follows:—United States (Atlantic coast)—7,344 tons; Europe unspecified—1,147; and Hong Kong—134.

Soybean Association

—Continued from page 7

Agriculture Marketing Programs," speaker to be announced.

Tomorrow afternoon:—

"American Soybeans in the Japanese Market," Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., director, American Soybean Association, and author of program of operation of Japanese-American Soybean Institute.

"Irrigation of Soybeans in Various Soybean Growing States," J. W. Calland, managing director, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Decatur, Ind.

"Recent Developments in Soybean Disease Work," John M. Dunleavy, plant pathologist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

"Factors Affecting Growth and Maturation of Soybeans," R. W. Howell, plant physiologist, United States Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana.

Tomorrow evening, banquet:—

"It's Up to You," Dr. Frank H. Beach, professor of Marketing, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Wednesday morning:—

"Organization and Operation of the Soybean Council of America," Howard L. Roach, president; R. G. Houghtlin, secretary; Albert Dimond, treasurer; George M. Strayer; executive director; and B. F. Butler, legal counsel.

Wednesday afternoon:—

Panel discussion, "U. S. Soybeans in the Market Place," J. W. J. Stedman, marketing specialist, fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Elmo Shaw and Howard Kurtz, Board of Grain Supervisors, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Chicago; Ersel Walley; also a soybean processor, soybean buyer, exporter and producer to be named.

"Price Outlook for 1956 Soybean Crop," T. A. Hieronymus, associate professor, agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Methionine in Feeds

—Continued from page 4

tion for full utilization of the protein content.

From a practical standpoint, these findings show that if methionine is the only inadequate amino acid in a high energy ration, the energy level can be maintained, and performance improved, by fortifying the ration with methionine alone rather than going to the expense of increasing total protein. Furthermore, if the feed does not contain enough calories, an increase in protein content may be wasted.

If calorie content is adequate for utilization of more protein, raising the protein level may result in a bigger proportional deficiency of methionine. If methionine is not added to this ration, the higher protein ration will be less efficient than one containing a lower level of properly balanced protein.

This duPont study carries on from the concept introduced by duPont research about a year ago, that the methionine requirement of a growing chicken, expressed as a percent of the diet, increases as the energy content of the feed is increased.

The earlier work was done at a constant level of 21 percent crude protein. The research just completed explored this principle at various protein levels—20, 24, 26, and 28 percent—in rations of two different energy standards. In one group of rations the calories content was low enough to limit utilization of available protein for tissue synthesis. In the other group the calorie level was high enough so that energy content was not a limiting factor in protein utilization. It was only in the second group of rations that methionine produced a response proportionate to the increase in protein.

The earlier duPont study of the methionine-energy relationship resulted in a rule of thumb that when the calorie content of a practical poultry ration containing about 21 percent protein is increased by 100 calories per pound, the methionine content should be increased by about 0.07 percent of the total ration.

The new work shows that as total protein is increased, a higher proportion of methionine to calories seems to be required. The work has not progressed far enough to establish an exact mathematical relationship between methionine, total protein, and calorie content.

Essential Oils

—Continued from page 57

safe enough for the next two months and good insurance against any further international trouble or possible dock strike.

The white pepper market continued firm as there reportedly was no apparent effort to move stocks in Indonesia or Singapore. Arrivals are being absorbed as quickly as they are released and there is no sizable reserve held here. Strength in black is also lending support to the white pepper levels.

Black Pepper imports, it was said, were running well in line with those of a year ago but no noticeable build-up of stocks has taken place here. Last year these supplies proved too heavy and our market suffered a steady decline during the last half. This year arrivals were reportedly the same but the average price level is approximately forty percent lower. This lower level has obviously created an increase in consumption sufficient to absorb current imports and prevent any significan accumulation of stocks in New York.

The unique state of balance does not mean that the stage is set for a spectacular rally. On the contrary, it is a condition which in itself indicates that little change can be forecast. However, dealers claim, it is likewise reassuring to know that the prices are inherently sound. With this in mind, it would appear prudent to extend for the heaviest consuming period, August through October.

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Bird Continuous Centrifugals Con. Bowl; 18" x 28" & 36" x 50"	2 Dowtherm Resin Kettles 8' x 10' Jktd. Agtd. 316 S/S
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Sharples C27 Type 316 S/S Super-D-Hydrator; 30 HP XPL	Patterson Jktd. Ball Mills 48" x 36"; 15 HP Motors
W. & P. Type 100 Gal. Mixers Jacketed Double Arm Sigma	A. O. Smith S/S Lined Autoclaves 10' x 30'; 20,000 Gal. 135 PSI
American Dbl. Door Sterilizer 30" x 48" x 84"; double track	A. O. Smith 1750 Gal. Autoclave Type 317 S/S; Sparg. Coil; Agt.
Blaw Knox S/S Reactor; Jktd. Agitated; 8' x 7'6"; welded	Dopp 650 Gal. 80" x 67" Reactor Cast Iron; Jktd. Agitated
Monel Reactor; 785 gallon 5' x 5'; Jktd. Agitated	Stokes Rot. Tablet Presses Models RD 3 and BB 2
Bethlehem C. I. Reactor 1400 Gal. Coil in shell	Whitlock S/S Heat Exchanger 250 sq. ft.; 17" x 128" shell
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1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum Vacuum.
4—Stokes single door Vacuum Shelf with 10—40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Stokes Rotary Vac. 4'x20', 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins SS double arm 100 and 50 gallon, sigma blades.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson SS jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.
1—4' SS Conical Bender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
9—Jeffrey Hammermills 24"x20", 20"x12", 15"x8", NEW.

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2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38", Stainless Steel, Continuous Solid Bowl.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 SS, perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, SS perforated basket.

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3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 SS Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 230-32 Filter, 230 sq. ft. 304 SS.
2—#3 Sweetland SS Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves, 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

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4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron SS Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
8—Stokes DD2, BB2, DS3, B2, "R", "T" and "F" Tablet Presses.
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2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
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1—AT&M Susp. 48" dia. Perf. Basket, St. St., Fume tight.

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1—Stokes 150 gal. St. St. Jacketed Vacuum Still.

3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns: 8" dia. x 26' H; 14" dia. x 25'; 23" x 80".

2—Stainless Steel Cascade Columns 5' dia. x 50' high.

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30—Graver 40"x37' high, Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 2400 gal.

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11—Podbielniak, Model 6900 and 6080 S.S. Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.

1—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge with 30/7½ H.P. motor.

2—Bird-Young 4'x2' steel Rotary Vacuum Filters with copper screening.

1—Republic 15"x15" S/S "Flexo-Master" Filter Press 20 chambers.

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2—Kathbar Dehumidifying units, Models 500 BLT and 250B with accessories.

5—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers having 8—44"x40' shelves.

3—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each having 7—24"x24" shelves.

5—National Research Vac. Diffusion units, Model V-10-D.

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77—Ingersoll Rand, Peerless, Dayton-Dowd and Worthington Stainless Bronze and Steel Centrifugal Pumps 1/3 to 20 HP.

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2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.

2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.

1—Williams 52" H.S. Roller Mill.

1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.

9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.

Our 39th Year

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
60 BLOOMFIELD ST., HOBOKEN, N.J.
Tel.: HO 3-4435 N.Y. Tel.: BA 7-0600

CONDENSERS — All s/s Whitlock 12½"x 60"—C.I. 30"x72" w/bronze tubes.

PEBBLE MILL—Lab—18x18; 24x24, 24x36, 30x24, 36x48, 4'x5', 5'x6', 6'x8'—porc. linings.

MIXERS—13 gal. Stokes—5 cu. ft. Lancaster EBG 3 & EAG 3. Blystone 6R1 w/skip.

HAMMER MILLS — #1SI Mikro, Jeffrey Junior 15x8 (10 Hp), 20x20 (30 HP), Gruendler Model 2 W/feed screws, 24" Mikro-Sawtooth-Robinson #9.

SCREENS—Rotap Test, 2x6 s/s triple Tyler, 3x5 Double Hummer.

BALL MILLS—Hardinge 6'x22", w/New Lining, 7'x48" Pebble—5'x21' tube.

CRUSHERS—JAW — 20x4 Farrel, 14x28 Acme, 36x20 Diamond.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 3'x20', 39"x21', 44"x25', 5'x40', 6x40.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor 1253, H6-H7—IR. 18 & 60 cfm, Leiman 105 cfm.

BUCKET ELEVATORS — 6x8 (51')—6x9¼ (50') Enclosed w/motors.

REDUCERS—3 HP Reeves 12/36 rpm, 15 HP P.B. 11/1, 25 HP Jones 25/1, 30 HP Phila. 250/1.

LAWLER COMPANY

LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

STEIN EQUIP'T
OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood. Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes & Kux 2½" dia. single punch Preform Machines.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators. Gas Boilers.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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STERLING 8-1944

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UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1918

Baker Perkins 50 gallon capacity Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Heavy Duty Mixers with Stainless Jacketed Blades, motorized power tilting, motor driven.

W & P 200 gallon Heavy Duty Mixer, tilting type, with Sigma Blades.

3500 gallon working capacity Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixing Tanks.

Baker Perkins 150 gal. Steam Jacketed Mixer and Dryer with Vacuum Dome, Jacketed Blades.

MRM Semi Automatic S. S. Vacuum Filler.

Capem B3F 4-Head Capper.

Resina S and LC Cappers.

Mikro 3TH, 3W, 2TH, 1SH, 1F Pulverizers.

Baker Perkins, Day and Readco Double Arm Mixers, ½ to 200 gal. capacity.

J. H. Day #3, 50 gal. Gearless Pony Mixer.

Day and Robinson 50 to 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.

Day, Rotex, Robinson, Tyler Hum-mer, Selectro and Gayco Sifters.

Stokes DD2 2-Head Tablet Machine.

Stokes & Smith Model B Auger Transwrap.

Filler, Hope and Elgin Piston Fillers.

Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.

Stokes & Smith G1, G2, G6 and HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.

Ceco and Jones Carton Sealers.

Standard Knapp 429 Carton Sealer.

Pony M, ML, Ermold, World and Pneumatic Automatic Labelers.

Package Machinery Co. FA, FA2, FAQ Automatic Wrappers.

Hayssen, Oliver, Hudson Sharp, Scandia, Miller Auto. Wrappers.

Over 5,000 MACHINES IN STOCK — Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machines.

TELL US ALL YOUR MACHINERY NEEDS

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 Lafayette Street New York 12, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—AT&M 18" Suspended Type Centrifuge with perforated basket and explosion-proof motor.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Steel Ter Meer Continuous Centrifugal, Model HS-24".

5—Sharples Stainless Steel Super Pressurite Centrifuges, 16Y.

1—Graver Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 3500 gallons.

4—Horizontal Heresite Storage Tanks, 2200 gallons each.

10—Steel Jacketed Reactors, 2500 gallons each.

10—Aluminum Horizontal Storage Tanks, 17,000 gallons each.

3—Vertical Aluminum Storage Tanks, 10,000 gallons each.

1—Aluminum Storage Tank, 1500 gallons.

1—Shriver Cast Iron 36" x 36", 2-eyed, side feed, open delivery Filter Press, 45 chambers.

1—Republic 15" x 15" Stainless Steel Filter, 15 chambers.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 2250 gallons, with turbine, agitator and coils.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters, with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

5—Sperry Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 35 chambers each, 2" frames.

2—Sperry Cast Iron Closed Delivery Filter Press, 24" x 24", 2" frames, 40 chambers, hydraulic closing device.

8—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 8 sheaves each.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 12'.

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36".

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120".

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6" x 36'6".

1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 502-20.

2—Ross Steel Heat Exchangers, 800 and 900 sq. ft.

2—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filters, 24" x 38".

12—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft. each.

10—Struthers Wells Steel Heat Exchangers, 150 sq. ft. each.

2—Alco Brass Heat Exchangers, 1500 sq. ft. each.

1—Swenson Walker Crystallizer, 20' long.

1—Devine Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 shelves.

1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 4' x 35'.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 10 gallons.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 200 gallons.

10—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Storage Tanks, 30, 50, 100 and 500 gallons.

3—Komarek Greaves Briquetting Machines.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank ±430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
±316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—±316 Stainless Reactor, 255 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer ±20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 30 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
4—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200± w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 24" dia., 4' to 12' long.
3—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—±10 Day 350 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & 9/8 Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 20 to 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' long.
1—Meade Mill ±2 with 7½ H.P. Motor.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIPMENT

2—Stainless steel type 316 link belt continuous mixers 18" x 18" x 12' long.
2—Day 2000# dry powder mixers, 1 jacketed.
2—7500# dry powder mixers.
1—International stainless steel 19 cu. ft. conical blender.
1—Patterson 19 cu. ft. steel conical blender.
1—Abbe Engineering 2½ cu. ft. steel conical blender.
1—Day 400# dry powder mixer.
9—Day #30 Imperial jacketed 75 gallon mixers.
1—Day #20 Imperial jacketed 50 gallon mixers.
1—Baker Perkins jacketed 20 gallon double arm mixer.
1—Baker Perkins jacketed 2¼ gallon double arm mixer.
1—Ross unjacketed 15 gallon double arm mixer.
1—Ross unjacketed 75 gallon double arm mixer.
1—Grundler unjacketed 100 gallon sigma bladed mixer.
3—Day 40-8-2¼ gallon pony mixers.
1—Day jacketed 75 gallon stainless steel mixer.
3—Howes 34 to 74 cu. ft. dry powder blenders.
2—Colton stainless steel #17 fully automatic tube closers, fillers and crimpers.
2—Stokes #43-A oscillating granulators.
1—Stokes model T-5 unused tablet press.
4—Fitzpatrick model D & K comminuters.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORP.
52 Ninth Street • HYacinth 9-7200 • Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLENDERS—25 cu. ft., SS cone.
19 cu. ft. Patterson.
250 cu. ft. Rotary Jktd. SS.
CENTRIFUGES—Bird 36"x50" Cont.
Bird 40" Susp. 347 SS perf. basket.
Bird 48" SS perforated.
Baker Perkins HS 24 Vaportite 316 SS, 7½ HP.
COMPRESSOR — 625 CFM 100 PSI Worthington.
CONDENSERS—34 to 200 sq. ft. SS.
100 sq. ft. Badger 347 SS.
DRYERS—Vacuum, 8-Shelf (4).
Roto Louvre 310-12 SS.
Roto Louvre 705-20 SS.
FILTER PRESSES—24" Aluminum P&F.
24" Rubber Covered P&F (2).
8'x10' Oliver Rotary Vacuum.
GRANULATOR—Stokes 243D Oscillating.
HAMMER MILLS — Micro 2TH, 1W, Bantam.
Jeffrey—15"x8", 20"x12", 24"x20".
MIXERS—140 cu. ft. Paddle, NEW.
250 cu. ft. SS clad jktd. 15 PSI int.
PUMPS—Stokes Microvac 412G, NEW, 412B & 212B.
Dayton Dowd, NEW, 43 to 744 GPM @ 184' to 387' head.
REACTORS—Pfaudler 100 & 200 gal. Stainless 200, 250 & 500 gal. Steel—2000 gal. 200 PSI.
SIFTERS—48" SWECO 3-deck, NEW.
Robinson 28A Gyre SS.
Rotex #21, 40"x84".
STERILIZERS — American & Precision, elec. & steam.
TANKS—Glass-lined 50 to 2500 gal.
Steel 1000 to 20,000 gal.

HEAT & POWER CO., Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 7-5280
[*Machinery & Equipment Merchants*]

PARTIAL LISTINGS

4—Stokes Model "R" Tablet Machines, Vari-Drive, with 3 H.P. Motors.
2—Komark Greaves Briquette Presses.
2—±12 Sweetland Filters, 36 monel leaves on 4" centers.
2—Devine ±28 dbl. dr. Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
8—Day & Ross 15 to 50 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—Day ±3 & ±4 Gearless Pony Mixers.
2—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractors.
1—Hardinge 3' x 8' Ball Mill.
2—Patterson 4 x 5' & 5 x 6' Pebble Mills, m.d.
1—W & P 100 gal. Jack. Mixer, 30 H.P. ex. proof motor.
1—Day Double Arm Sigma Blade, Stainless Steel Mixer, 350 gals.
6—Surface Condenser-Receivers, 50 to 150 sq. ft.
3—Rotex Sifters, 20 x 48 to 40 x 84", single and double deck.
1—American Horizontal Autoclave, 4' x 4'—6" x 8' deep.
1—Buflovak Vac. Impregnator, 24" x 36".
1—Blaw Knox 110 gal. Jack. & Ag. Autoclave, 2000 psi.
1—Day 14" x 30" Type B—H.S. Roller Mill.
1—Keeler 350 H.P. type CP Boiler.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac-Crystallizer.
1—Inconel Heat Exch., 195 sq. ft.
1—Allbright Nell 4' x 9' Double Drum Dryer.
6—Shriver Filter Press Skeletons, 30"—Gear Closure.

Send for Our Bulletin A-36
We Buy Single Items to Complete Plants

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
293 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 8, N. J.
TA 4-2050
Harry Peariman, Pres. Bill Wolf, Vice-Pres.

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: Shriver C.I. 12" 4 eyed closed delivery filter press Shriver lead lined Diaphragm pump. 8" Filter press lead plates & frames: 1" Stainless steel pump. 50% of cost, located N.Y. Area. Appalachian Exploration Co., Tazewell, Va.

For Sale: 94 sq. ft. S.S. T316 Heat Exchanger; 75 gal. S.S. jacketed Double Sigma Blade Mixers; 200 gal. S.S. jacketed agitated Kettles; 120 gal. S.S. jacketed Ribbon Blender-Crystallizer; 40" suspended Tolhurst Centrifuge; 2,800 gal. S.S. Tank; 72" S.S. coil Vacuum Pan. Best Equipment Company, 617 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. DAvis 8-0926.

Steel Tanks—immediate delivery—10-7,316 gal. & 20-7,100 gal. ea. welded steel tanks, one-piece, dished and flanged heads, will withstand pressure, have been removed from food processing plants in western New York, now stored in railroad yard for immediate inspection & shipment, priced as low as 5c per gal. depending upon quantity ordered, inspection invited, write for complete listings, dimensions & other tanks available. OPD 123.

Water Filters—used Niagara diatomaceous earth filters, capacity 300-400 gpm ea. with 15 Niagara leaves & total area of 330 sq. ft. in each of 2 filters; this capacity can be increased by one-third, with quick opening patented cover, pumps & accessoris, available immediate delivery, price less than half of new, inspection invited. OPD 124.

Elliott Steam Generator—200 KW steam turbine generator, can be used either for AC or DC, cost approx. $20,000, available Memphis, Tenn., price 25c on the dollar. OPD 125.

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Components
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Custom Mixing and grinding and dispersion service of paste and liquid formulas only. For price quotes contact Excelem Dispersions 53 Gorge Road, Edgewater, New Jersey.

Plant Service—compounding, blending, drumming (for export and domestic) warehousing, railroad siding, tankcar heating facilities—bulk throughput. Old established firm Brooklyn. Call BO 9-5480 or write OPD 114.

Paint Making: Quality minded laboratory and plant has available capacity for producing volume gallonage interior, exterior house Paints, Latex Paints, industrials, caulking compounds, efficiently and economically. Can accommodate you cost plus basis, your formulas or ours. OPD 117.

FOR RENT

Paterson, N. J. One story brick, 26,000 ft. sprinklered high pressure steam, RR siding, underground storage tanks, fenced yard, unrestricted. OPD 119.

For Lease: Desirable industrial property located in Bayonne, N. J. Heavy floor loading. Two story building, 11,500 sq. ft. Mezzanine first floor 2016 sq. ft. Adjacent corrugated building 1800 sq. ft. Ample yard space. CRRNJ siding. Principals only. OPD 120.

MATERIALS OFFERED

August Bargains: 4000 gals. Chloroform; 5000 gals. Ethylene Dichloride; 50 drums Methylene Chloride; 2500 lbs. Barium Hydroxide; 2000 lbs. Barium Sulphide; 20 tons Candelilla Wax mixture and 40 tons Sodium Silicofluoride. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 4040 Lawrence Street, Flushing 54, N.Y., INdependence 1-4100.

POSITIONS OFFERED

New Jersey Chemical Manufacturer seeks salesman experienced in selling to paint manufacturers. Splendid opportunity to advance. Write resume of experience, age and salary requirements to OPD 128.

Good opportunity for young salesman with Chemical training. Traveling by car necessary. For well established growing firm in metropolitan New York district. In applying give age, previous experience, starting salary desired, etc. OPD 127.

Production Superintendent Pharmaceuticals Manager. Excellent opportunity with long established, fast growing manufacturer of ethical research products. State age, education, experience, salary expected. Application strictly confidential. OPD 126.

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INDUSTRIAL BY-PRODUCTS & SURPLUS CO.
Division of Acota Chemical Co., Inc. • 40-40 Lawrence St.
INdependence 1-4100 Flushing 54, N.Y.

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All Priced Well Below Current Market

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2,000 Gals. (Bulk) Cellosolve

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77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N.Y. - WO 4-5120

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .25
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis,			

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.30	- —
	lb.	.212	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	- —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	- —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	- —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	- —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem Pa	gal.	.34	- —
Birmingham dist	gal.	.32	- —
Chicago dist	gal.	.35	- —
Cleveland dist	gal.	.34½	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27	- —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	- —
Lackawanna N. Y.	gal.	.35	- —
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	- —
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	- —
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.34	- —
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.34	- —
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	- —
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.34	- —
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.35	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	- —
Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	- —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	- —
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	- —
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	- —
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	- —
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	- —

Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	- 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	- —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	- —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	- —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	- —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.10	- —
AAOT bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.85	- —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.15	- —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.85	- —
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.05	- —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33	- .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.25	- —
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	- —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205	- .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	- —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- .27½
basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.31	- .32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	- .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.30	- 4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	- —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	- —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	- —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202	- —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	- —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	- —

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l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	- —
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.85	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	- —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	- —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	- .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	- .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	- —
New York	lb.	.14	- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	- —
10% Zn dms frt alld	lb.	.30	- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.20	- —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
50% bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms,	lb.	.39	- —
powd., dms	lb.	.42	- .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms. frt alld	lb.	.29	- —
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	- .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lbs.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP gran dms	lb.	.26	- —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	- —
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03⅛	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	- —
1 ton to 9.999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	- —
1 ton to 9.999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	- —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs.,			
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	- —
1 ton to 9.999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	- —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	- —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton to 9.999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	- —
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.63	- —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	- —

Interhandel Case

—Continued from page 5

the Department of State by Swiss Charge d' Affaires Felix Schnyder.

Officials said afterward the Swiss note expressed concern over the status of the case. Arbitration or conciliation was requested in keeping with a 1931 Swiss-American treaty which provides for such settlement of quarrels between the two governments under specified conditions.

John J. Wilson, attorney for Interhandel, said in Washington, "We have already brought to the United States about 200,000 records of the Swiss bank through waivers of Switzerland's traditional banking secrecy laws, and more are on the way. Moreover, we submitted a plan looking toward the examination by United States government attorneys of all relevant data in the bank's account books in Switzerland.

In these circumstances, we contend that we have substantially complied with the district court's order of inspection and that the refusal to grant us more time amounts to an abuse of judicial discretion."

Mr. Wilson added that the Swiss government inspected the bank's records in the course of two investigations of Interhandel made at the request of the United States, and found that Interhandel is and always has been a Swiss corporation chiefly dominated by Swiss and American stockholders, with a Swiss majority on its board of directors.

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heat resistance is assured, enabling articles to withstand easily the temperatures of boiling water without deformation.

Thus, an odorless, non-toxic polyethylene can be used for housewares, bottles, and other containers subject to high temperatures beyond the reach of standard polyethylenes. Present tests indicate that the new resins will be less permeable than standard polyethylene. Also the chemical resistance of the high density polyethylenes will be as desirable as that from standard resins, Spencer declared.

Improved rigidity and tensile properties will increase the dimensional stability of molded products and will permit, in some cases, an economical reduction in wall thickness without a corresponding loss in strength. High impact strength associated with high-pressure type polyethylenes assures that molded articles from the new resin will be tough, flexible, and unbreakable, according to Spencer.

"Poly-Eth Hi-D" is more rigid than the recently introduced intermediate density polyethylenes which Spencer began marketing a short time ago.

Higher Gloss Promised

Products molded from the new resins will have higher gloss and improved resistance to surface abrasion. Faster cycling periods should be possible when molding the new materials, since they can be taken from the mold at a higher temperature.

The high density resins promise to fill a gap in the range of polyethylene properties which, up to now, has existed between the resins produced from the established high-pressure process and those from the low-pressure process. This new development means that the plastics trade will have available a variety of polyethylene grades with properties which may be closely tailored to specific types of end use applications, Spencer pointed out.

The introduction of the new "Hi-D" resins follows closely the recent announcement of an agreement between Spencer and Standard Oil Company (Indiana) whereby Spencer has acquired the Indiana process for producing polyethylene and polypropylene at low pressure.

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that may save
your life

Q. What is cancer?
A. An uncontrolled growth of cells. If permitted to spread through the body, it inevitably leads to death.

Q. Can cancer be cured?
A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?
A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?
A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?
A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?
A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?
A. Yes. By having regular health examinations yourself. And by contributing to The American Cancer Society.

Q. What will my contribution be used for?
A. For research that may some day save your life, for education and for helping cancer's victims.

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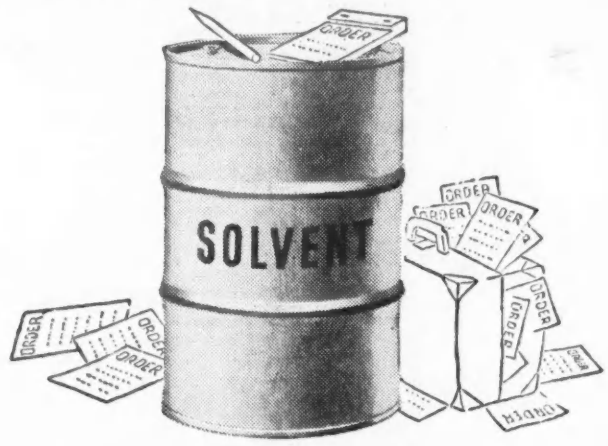

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METROLIN #6	Ideal for calcicoater flats. Long storage life without settling. Recommended as calcicoater oil because of characteristic linseed superiority over blended low cost oils.	40%	Mineral Spirits	firm gel*	0-1	6-8	7.1 lbs.	100% linseed base	Good flow; no running or sagging
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